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# THE Country GUIDE

GENERAL SCIENCE

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Studebaker craftsmanship excels because men like Harold F. and Harold E. Ditsch build the tools with which other craftsmen build Studebakers. A Studebaker father-and-son team this—and a superb one!

## This is the painstaking kind of craftsmanship that puts long life into every Studebaker

ALMOST every Studebaker owner you talk to tells you with pride that his car is a marvel in low-cost maintenance.

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They look with favor upon the opportunity that a modernly designed Studebaker offers them to cut their driving costs.

They see proof everywhere that Studebakers are stand-out cars at standing up—enduringly built by conscientious craftsmen.

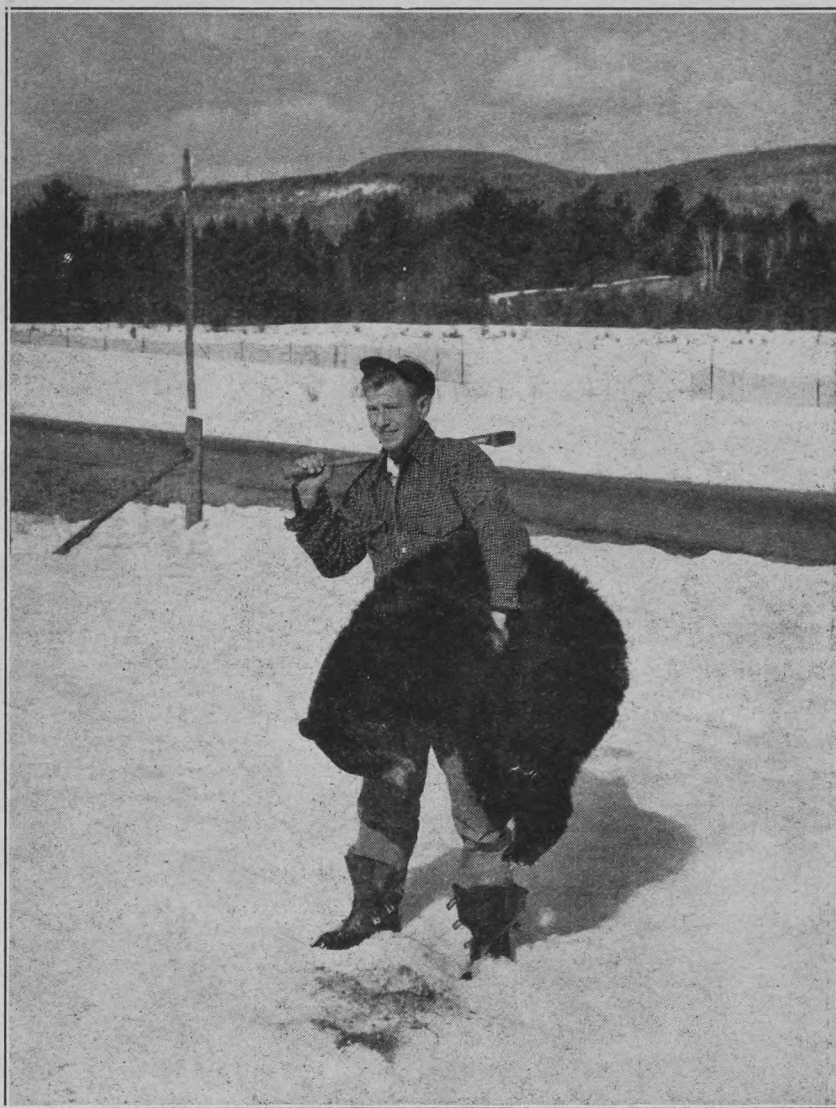
Father-and-son teams—along with their

equally skilled fellow workers—are solid citizens who painstakingly implant long life and low operating cost into every Studebaker.

The Studebaker Corporation of Canada, Ltd.  
Hamilton, Ontario

**STUDEBAKER**  
*Builder of trustworthy  
cars and trucks*





[Photo by H. Armstrong Roberts.]  
Lester Viles of Krugfield, Maine, was attacked by this bear in the woods and succeeded in killing it with his axe.

## THE *Country* GUIDE

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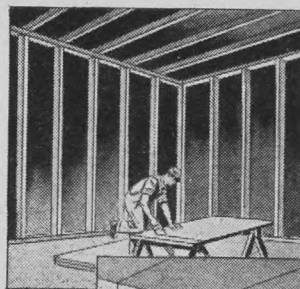
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## How can I Remodel My Rooms at Low Cost?



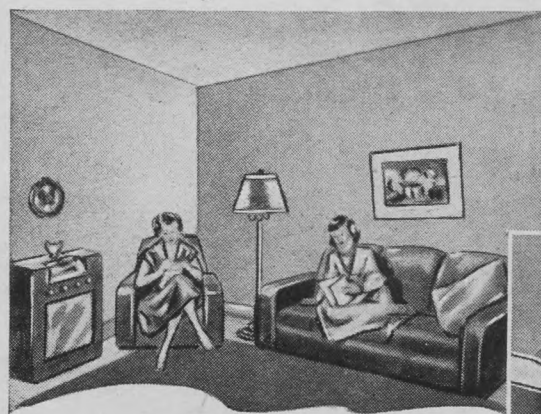
### Stonebord panels are ideal!



Rigid Gypsum sheets of Stonebord, non-warp, shrinkproof - - - easy to saw to shape and nail in place right over studs or old wall surfaces - - - this is the answer to cutting costs of remodelling old rooms.

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Ask your lumber dealer about Stonebord now!

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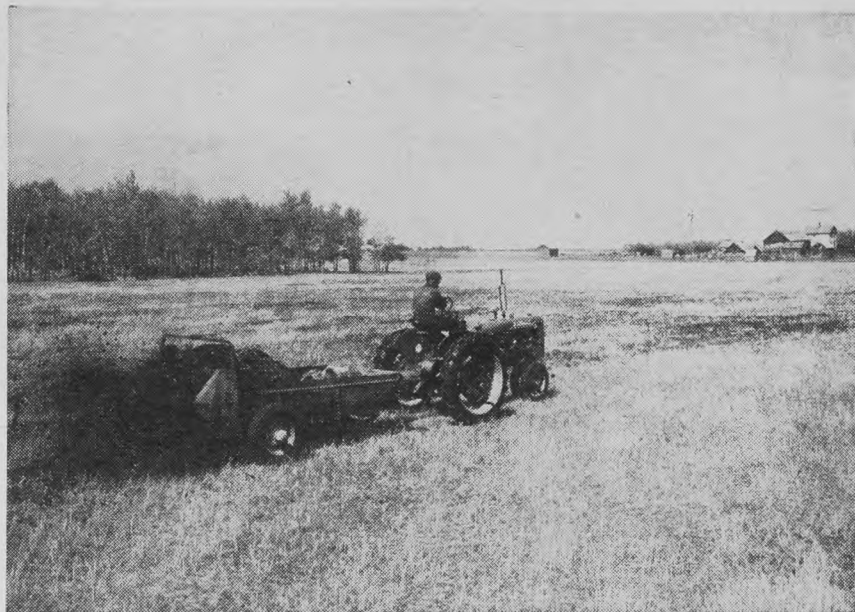


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Manufacturers of  
a complete line of Fireproof Building Materials





Here's a chore buster. Attach a McCormick No. 30 Power Loader to your Farmall tractor, load manure, lift earth, gravel, hay or other material, pull fence posts...all by simple control from your tractor seat. See this time- and labor-saving loader soon!

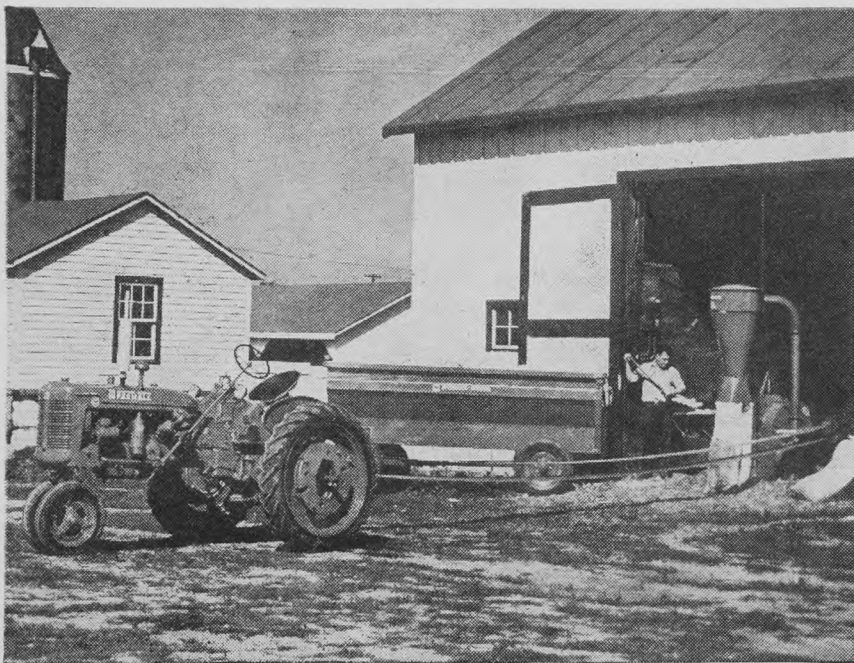


Daily delivery of manure to your fields with a McCormick No. 200 Fluid Manure Spreader keeps the work from piling up, and saves the vital fertilizing value. Low-built for easy hand loading — rugged-built for loading with power loader or litter carrier.

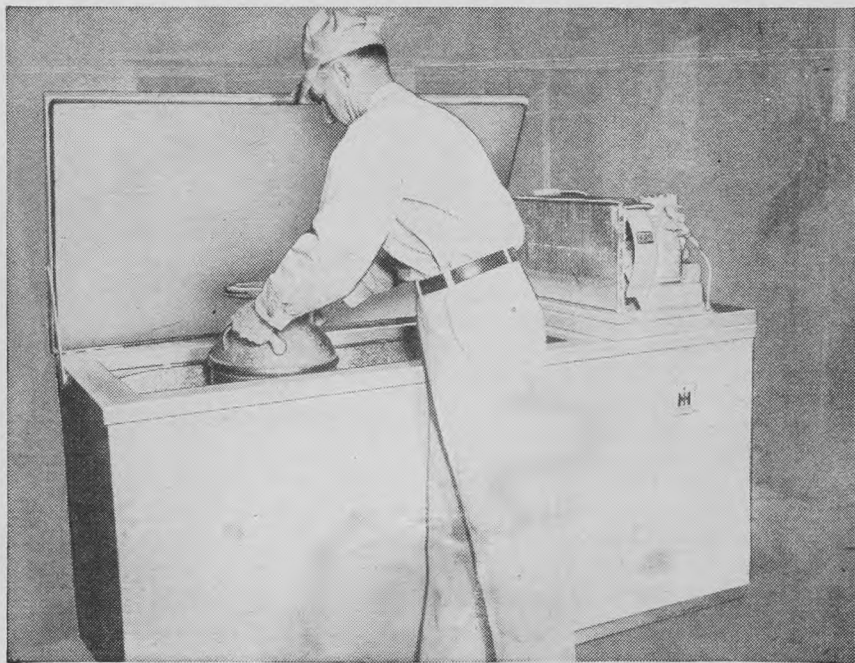
# 5 ways to Speed Farm Chores



Here's a real chore speeder — the Farmall Cub tractor leveling and grading blade. With it you move earth, build and maintain roads, terraces, ditches, remove snow, level seedbeds, clean barnyards and feed lots, and perform dozens of other jobs around your farm all the year 'round.



You quickly grind all kinds of grain, ear corn and dry roughage with this fast-working McCormick No. 6 Hammer Mill belted to your Farmall tractor or electric motor. It's your assurance of all the ground grain you need. Pays for itself in the increased value of the feed it produces.



IH Symbols on dairy equipment mean fast, efficient milkers; quick-chilling "icebank" milk coolers; and close-skimming cream separators. For the kind of equipment that saves you time and work and helps you make more money from your herd, see your International Harvester Dealer.



# INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONTARIO



# Under the Peace Tower

CONSIDER a lady and her problems with a girdle, then consider Canada and her problems with controls.

It may well be that when a lady contemplates the purchase of a girdle, she knows it will pinch some, nay, may even pain her a bit. Said garment will be confining, restricting. But when she ponders the alternative, of letting the chassis droop where it will, she realizes she prefers the discomforts of a restricting garment to the comforts of a sloppy contour. Indeed, on the positive side, paradox though it may seem, it is a comfort to feel uncomfortable.

Today thousands of women would just as soon let nature take its course, as far as personal comfort is concerned. Yet day after day, they gladly face the world, cooped up and contained, because they know things look better that way. Life within a girdle has its compensations.

Canada in contemplating possible controls is in much the same position as the lady with the well-endowed profile contemplating a new garment. This country is planning some restricting legislation. She is picking out a girdle to see her through World War III. Hoping it won't come, she is being fitted, just in case.

To get down to cases, three kinds of control are contemplated as follows: 1—Conscription; 2—Manpower Freeze; 3—Price Control.

I see where Dr. O. M. Solandt, defence research chief, said in Winnipeg that Canada is 25 per cent into a war. Today, we do not seem to have actual declarations of war. This Korean incident in the summer, and now the Indo-Chinese struggle this fall, are examples in point.

The same idea prevails in Ottawa. Though still at peace, we raise a battalion to go to a war. What war? Oh, just any war. The Ottawa papers in the one day said the special force would go to (a) Okinawa; (b) Europe. The Montreal Star's cartoonist Reidford, depicts a Canadian soldier. One foot points one way, the other, another. It typifies our confusion today, our dwelling in a twilight zone of undeclared wars.

This then is the mental state around Parliament Hill. Thus more than ever before, do you hear talk of conscription. People who would not accept any talk of conscription in either of the first two wars accept the talk of conscription today as quietly as they would accept a cup of tea. Again, since the only war said to be contemplated is against the Soviet, then this is regarded by many French Canadians as a holy war. True, Le Devoir, spokesman it is said, of the French Canadian intellectuals and the Quebec clergy, has spoken against a Korean war and thus identified its political line for the nonce with that of Pravda. Yet French Canadians tell me that Quebec is closer to conscription, or to accepting conscription, this time, than it ever was before.

There is then, talk of conscription, just as soon as war breaks out. But more and more, you hear talk of some compulsory training before that. There is suggested, an after hours army



where boys keep their jobs, and live their civilian lives. But each night they spend so many hours in military training. If the cold war gets much hotter, this is contemplated.

In any event, control of people's lives is the first project in World War III, if it ever comes. Not only will a person be drafted as in United States, for fighting duty, but he might just as easily be drafted for the mines or the forests or the farms. Conscientious objectors, for instance, who are drafted, can find this kind of chore to do, under compulsion.

Put it down for sure then, that conscription will come if war comes.

THE second control will be that of manpower. There was far too much waste in the last war, of manpower. It took us till well into the third year of the war till we settled down to control manpower. Too many got the Green Pastures' complex, became the Marco Polos of the Pullmans. The other field always looked better, the other job better. The Calgary man heard things were better in Winnipeg; the Winnipeg man heard they were better in Calgary. In essence they changed jobs, with loss in manpower, cluttering up of trains, impairing of war effort. In War No. 3, we stay put.

The government of course, in its wisdom, will shuttle us around as it sees fit, and governments being what they are, we are sure to have a few square pegs in round holes. But for many of the population, it won't make a great deal of difference anyway. What we really want to nip in the bud is the fellow, who, good at a lathe, fancies himself as driving a truck; the truck driver, good behind the wheel, who fancies himself on an assembly line, with all the attendant waste motion. So, as soon as war is declared, the Manpower Freeze begins.

The third control will be that of prices. With it of course will come wage control, and some

(Please turn to page 48)



*"We're proud of the black sheep in our family!"*

says **MRS. HELENE HARPER**

"We're proud of Danny!" says Mrs. Harper. "He was the adorable black lamb in Walt Disney's 'So Dear to My Heart'.

"With Danny, and a flock of other blue-ribbon winners to see, visitors come to our farm by the carload. So besides doing a long list of farm chores, I have to double as hostess to many guests.

"Naturally, I want to look my best. That's why, in-between chores, I smooth on Jergens Lotion. It keeps my hands softer and lovelier than anything I've ever found."



"Feeding my own flock means lots of hand-drying kitchen work. But Jergens Lotion prevents roughness and redness."



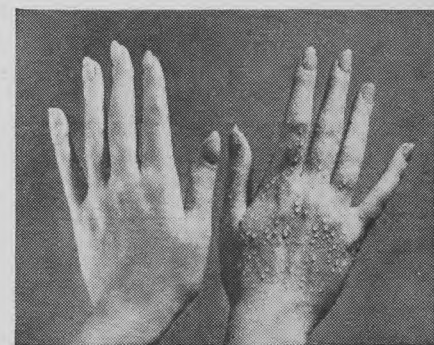
"After work, my hands welcome soothing Jergens Lotion! It's never oily or sticky." (10c, 30c, 55c, \$1.00.)



"My girls will have lovely hands, too—they've started Jergens Lotion care!" Being liquid, Jergens quickly furnishes softening moisture thirsty skin needs.



(MADE IN CANADA)



Try this film test. To soften, a lotion or cream should be absorbed by upper layers of skin. Jergens contains *quickly-absorbed* ingredients doctors recommend—no heavy oils that *coat* skin. Proof? Water won't "bead" on hand smoothed with Jergens (left) as with lotion or cream that leaves a heavy, oily film (right).

More women use Jergens Lotion than any other hand care in the world!





Yes, Nickel is a wonderful help in keeping food pure. In hotels, hospitals, restaurants and ships, equipment used in handling food is generally made of "Monel" or Stainless Steel. These metals are glass-smooth, non-porous, rust-proof and sanitary. They last for years and years.



Range tops today are being made of Ni-Resist—a cast iron containing Nickel. Ni-Resist range tops and lids do not sag or warp. They last longer.



Gleaming surfaces around the soda bar are "Monel" too. They're bright, sanitary, easy to keep clean.

Forty-three years of research have uncovered hundreds of uses for Nickel in the United States and other countries. Now Nickel exports bring in millions of U.S. dollars yearly. These dollars help pay the wages of the 14,000 Nickel employees in Canada and also help pay Canadian railwaymen, lumbermen, iron and steel workers and other men and women making supplies for the Nickel mines, smelters and refineries.



"The Romance of Nickel" a 60-page book fully illustrated, will be sent free on request to anyone interested.

IN EVERY LIFE

# Canadian Nickel



THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, 25 KING ST. W., TORONTO



TODAY the Treaty Indian stands bewildered, indecisive and mistrustful. Traditions of his past in pre-white men days influence him in one direction; his outlook, shaped by generations of a satisfactory way of living, gives him a different approach to the problems of life from that of his white neighbor; fear of a future in an indifferent, if not hostile, society keeps him from speaking too loudly in his own defence. He knows that Canada has unwritten laws as discriminatory and as rigid as those which, when speaking of other countries, white men loudly deplore.

In high places, too much loose talk of "integration into the social group" worries him. Not unreasonably, when he looks over the record of the last 70 years, he believes that a policy is being shaped, deliberately, to scrap every treaty or agreement between the Indians and the Crown so that in far too short a time he will be forced into the world of white competition. To meet the world of today, he is as well equipped as would be an army carrying blunderbusses and relying upon ox-train supply lines to face a mechanized force with its air support, and its atom bomb. After 75 years of white supervision he has gained little and lost much.

Why does he fear such a policy is slowly, almost ruthlessly, taking shape? First, every province in Canada has drastically restricted his hunting, fishing and trapping. Something vaguely called "sport," and pressure from commercial interests in lake fishing have, since natural resources came under provincial control, subjected him to regulations that have reduced the food supply he believed had been assured forever by the treaties. Even his right to hunt for food on unoccupied Crown lands is frequently challenged in provincial courts; when he hunts under pressure of hunger, when pride and independence urge him to keep off relief, he believes that he has inalienable hunting and fishing rights. To quote from the records, "These promises we make are not for today but for tomorrow, not only for you but for your children born and unborn and the promises we make will be carried out as long as the sun shines and the water flows into the ocean." Well, the sun still shines and the water flows into the ocean; the agreement made between red men and white must also stand.

RUMOR has it that negotiations are presently being carried on at a high political level to limit further his rights to obtain food. In Alberta, the province in question, the Indian recalls sadly the Order-in-Council of April, 1949, which restricted his rights to fish for food to one day per week — even set the day.

Since the Indian is never consulted about these new regulations — closed seasons, trap lines, Migratory Birds Acts, etc. — but finds out usually when he is charged with violating them, since he learns that his reserves are being surveyed without the courtesy of consulting him, every move from his supervisors makes him suspicious. Now that Bill 267—the proposed revised Indian Act—looms ahead, he is restless and suspicious of its intent.

# Justice for the Indian

*The present day descendants of this proud race are dissatisfied with the estate into which they have fallen. What should be done about it? The Guide has turned this page over to the secretary of the Alberta Indian Association for his own unrestricted appreciation of the situation*

by JOHN LAURIE



*The Indian as the white man sees him. The tribal chiefs of the Stoney, the Sarcee and the Blackfoot photographed at an early Calgary Stampede with Guy Weadick.*

To assume that every Indian is a farmer or stockman, hunter or fisherman, is bad psychology. But little else is open to him. Here again, in farming and stock raising, he has been frustrated and so entangled in red tape that he gives up in despair. Far too often, farming operations on reserves are carried out by a white farm instructor operating either band or government-owned implements. These implements are viewed almost as priceless items upon which no Indians may lay hands. Only the farm instructor may operate them; only the farming instructor determines the time of plowing and harvest. The Indian awaits his turn to have his work done.

Too few Indians have progressed so far that they have managed to get their own farm implements; by one means or another, a few have. Meanwhile the many, with nothing except the hardest labor in view, or entirely dependent on the farm instructor, turn their attention to stampedes or other diversions. Ironically enough, these are severely criticized for not remaining at home to work. Work at what?

When an individual or band wished to have land cleared and brought into production, or a timber limit worked, or cattle herds extended, regulations

seed to wheat; the proceeds from the crop would be returned to the band after expenses. The proposal was not enthusiastically received; three years of constant correspondence passed before the project was approved. Yet, during all those years came proposal after proposal to lease that land to non-Indians for exactly the same purpose. But these Indians consistently refused this "easy money." Today they have one of the finest stands of wheat the writer has ever seen in Alberta. And it is their own. They have an excellent chance of repaying their loan in one if not two years; after that they may divide the land among energetic young men, or they may use it as a community project to increase their current revenues and undertake further development.

Some reserves have reached a high degree of development. Numbers of Indians are farming their own lands with their own machinery. We notice,

however, that usually these reserves have been left to themselves and not too closely supervised. On one of the best reserves, not far from Edmonton, the Indians have been running their own show for nearly 50 years. To insist that these people come under the restrictive regulations now, is to put them back 50 years. Rather, assure them that they may continue on their own.

Some of the frustration certainly has come from the "permit" system by which no Indian could legally dispose of any produce from the reserve without written permission of his agent. Undoubtedly such protection was once necessary; it is not (Please turn to page 46)



*The reverse side of the medal: squaws and young Indians at a trading post.*





*I stood by Grandfather Bingham and related the situation in our house with respect to me and Vicky and the \$5 in the cup.*

IT was Friday evening, and my mother had exactly \$5 left in her money cup on the kitchen cabinet.

Me and my sister Vicky had it up one side and down the other over who was to get this money.

Vicky was 18 that fall, and she had a head of tumbly red hair. What got her all up in the air for this \$5 was that Jerry Olaker was coming home from college this particular week end, and Vicky wanted a new permanent wave in her hair.

What fired me for the \$5 was that I wanted to buy a shotgun, which also cost \$5, from Benny Hogan. I was 14 that fall, and I'd never had a shotgun. On this particular evening as I came home from school, I saw Mr. Olaker, Jerry's father, putting metal wire bands around one foot of each goose. When I asked Mr. Olaker what he was doing that for, he told me a flock of wild geese had come down the river on their way south, and that this had happened once before. They had toiled his tame geese down-river and they mingled with other people's geese and he never could identify them and get them back. Mr. Olaker said he had seen the wild geese that day, flying with his tame geese up and down the river.

At the first mention of wild geese, I thought of Benny Hogan wanting to sell his shotgun for \$5. Naturally, I remembered my mother had \$5 left in the money cup on top of the kitchen cabinet, and I broke into a run. I glanced back at Mr. Olaker, who seemed puzzled about my getting excited like that, but I could not take time to explain my intentions to Mr. Olaker. I had to beat our Vicky to this \$5 in the money cup.

As I ran home, I thought of Grandfather Bingham, who lived three miles up-river from us. For the first time in years, I remembered when I had stood between his Spanish-American War leg and his good leg, and he would tell me of the time when he was a boy and how he took his father's old muzzle-loading rifle, which was called old

Pumpkin-Slinger, and ran out in the yard as the wild geese flew south, and brought a great gander tumbling down to earth.

I ran into the house and slung my book strap across the back of a chair and went on into the kitchen where my mother was stirring the supper gravy. I told her about the wild geese that had come down on the river, and that Mr. Olaker had seen them, and that with the \$5 in the money cup I could buy Benny Hogan's shotgun and bring down a wild goose for Sunday dinner and invite my Grandfather Bingham over. I figured it would make my Grandfather Bingham very proud of me.

My mother did not get excited; in fact, it had always been hard to excite her, especially when you wanted the last \$5 in the money cup. She kept on stirring the gravy while she looked at me. I think it was something she saw in my face that she could not quite resist. Anyhow, she stopped stirring the gravy and turned and walked toward the kitchen cabinet. She was reaching up for the money cup when the front door flew open and in popped our Vicky, and my mother lowered her arm very quickly and turned to the skillet.

VICKY had a letter, fresh from our mail box down by the highway, and she was touching the corner of the envelope to her freckled nose. She gave me a mind-your-own-business look, and then she spoke to our mother:

"Jerry Olaker is coming in for the week end," she said, "and I do not intend for him to see this straight and stringy hair again," and she started to reach for the money cup, but my mother stopped her and said: "Alec also wants the \$5. He wants to buy a

*I wanted to bring home a wild goose for Sunday dinner but our Vicky wanted a hair-do, so we arrived at a deadlock over the money in the cup*

shotgun and kill us a wild goose for Sunday dinner."

Vicky stamped the floor. "The last \$5 in this house," she stormed, "is not going to be wasted on an old shotgun—not if you never get a wild goose till Alec kills one!"

"Wasted, eh!" I said. "I know what you want. You want to waste it on a permanent wave. You want Jerry Olaker to kiss you. I know what you want."

Vicky drew back to slap me, but my mother stopped her, stood between us, and then spoke: "I consider," she said, "both the permanent wave and the shotgun on the side of luxuries, and not sufficiently on the side of the necessities of life to take the last \$5 in the house."

At that our Vicky hit the stair steps. I knew what she was going to do. I knew she was going to her room and sob and cry. She was going to try to cry my mother out of that \$5 in the cup and, in which case, my goose was already cooked. I sat on the back doorstep and considered. After a while I slipped back into the kitchen, but never again could I get mother to make a move toward the money cup; in fact, ever since Jerry Olaker had been coming to see our Vicky, it had given Vicky a kind of prestige over me that had never seemed quite fair. Once mother explained that girls the age of Vicky and "having company" had to have a few more things than a boy my age.

I knew, though, there was something more to it than that. I knew that our folks and Mr. Olaker's folks had become very proud about Jerry Olaker taking a premedical course down at Tuscaloosa.

## LOVE FINDS A WAY

by MARK HAGER

Illustrated by Robert Reck

And I could tell from things I heard my mother say, that she was looking forward with considerable pride to having a doctor connected with our family.

After due consideration of the situation at our house, I decided to see if I could borrow \$5 from my Grandfather Bingham. I slipped out to the barn and saddled old Kate, our plow mare, and rode the three miles up the river road.

As I rode, I had plenty of time to think over the history of Grandfather Bingham. I considered him like that because, for the first time, I was wondering if my grandfather was the type of a man who would lend you five bucks, and I remembered standing between his stiff leg and his good leg, when he would tell me of his shooting days. He generally started out with bringing the wild goose out of the sky with my great-grandfather's old muzzle-loader. From the goose he would go to Cuba, and be climbing San Juan Hill with the other Rough Riders and Theodore Roosevelt. He would tell me of the Spanish bullet that busted his left kneecap, and let (Please turn to page 49)



**W**HEN the people of Saskatchewan decided, in 1944, to swap governments in the middle of a war, and to set up the first Socialist government in Canada's history, it should not have surprised those who knew him at the time, to find J. L. Phelps, farmer, of Wilkie, Saskatchewan, in the thick of the election fight, as a candidate. Neither should it have surprised them to learn, after his election to the legislature, that he had been awarded cabinet responsibility in the Department of Natural Resources. For similar reasons, they should not have been unduly surprised, when the government went to the country four years later, to learn that the same J. L. Phelps had been defeated, and was no longer in the cabinet, or the legislature.

Joe Phelps, as he is often called by those who may not, as well as by those who may, claim his acquaintance over a long period, is a man of action. He has, I judge, little patience with those who hold opinions and appear reluctant to turn them loose. A man of forthright mind and possessing considerable strength of purpose, he has little natural sympathy with the wily methods by which successful politicians often woo a coy electorate. Not for him are the methods of the late, great, statesman-prime-minister of Canada, William Lyon Mackenzie King, who surmounted many a political difficulty by sitting it out and wearing down the obstacle with patience. In the Phelps credo, I suspect, the only purpose of an obstacle is quick removal, even if this means battering it down.

**T**HIS article, however, is very little concerned with the political career of J. L. Phelps. It is more concerned with the man who is now the president of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union, and who authorized me a short time ago to quote him in this article, as saying: "I don't hold membership in any political party today."

I believe it to be almost self-evident that Mr. Phelps possesses both courage and self-assurance in abundance. Surely these two qualities are required in any man of his experience who would take hold of a moribund farm organization such as The United Farmers of Canada (Saskatchewan section), as he did a year ago, and attempt to bring it back to life, vigor and effectiveness. Something else is also required in addition to courage and self-assurance, if the individual prepared for such a step has also been active in public life to the point of holding cabinet position. That something else is of long standing in Joe Phelps' experience.

Near the close of a long interview, I asked him how long he had been actively interested in farm organizations. "Practically since I left school," he replied. "A neighbor of ours, Alex Cotter, was secretary of the Narrow Lake School Local of the old Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. For some reason, he and I had a liking for each other, and he used to invite me to go to the Grain Growers' meetings with him. I joined the Association at 16 and kept up my membership for several years."

As time went on, however, young Phelps found himself increasingly dissatisfied with the achievements of the local Grain Growers' Association. Too much time seemed to be occupied in

# President -- S. F. U.

*An interview with J. L. Phelps, president  
and energizing spirit of the Saskatchewan  
Farmers' Union*

by H. S. FRY

discussing questions relating to the local trading association. Should they buy a car of coal when the last one was not yet all paid for; and would it be advisable to buy another one, in any event, since they would shortly find it necessary to order a carload of twine? It seemed to the young member that there were much more important things to talk about. World War I was nearing its end and there were so many other matters afoot, that it tried his patience to the utmost to hear so much emphasis placed on small, purely local affairs.

Finally, matters reached a boiling point. "I got fed up, finally," Mr. Phelps told me, "and one night I was grumbling to Alex on the way home, about why we could not find something else to discuss except what to buy. Alex thought I had a good point. The last meeting I attended climaxed everything. I had ridden to the meeting on a saddle horse, and at one point decided to go home. They were still talking about what to buy and when to buy, and I was getting more disgusted all the time. I was 18 then, and was standing toward the rear of the room with my arm along a ledge. All at once I decided to give them a good jolt and go home. I walked out into the center of the room and tied into them. I can remember standing in the middle of the floor swinging my arms. That was the last meeting I attended, although I retained my membership for another year or two."

**T**HE Phelps family came to western Canada from Belleville, Ontario, when Joe was nine years of age. His father, who still lives in Wilkie, came out

in 1905, but the family delayed coming until the spring of 1908. When they rode west from Saskatoon with the first trainload of settlers' effects, the railroad was still under construction. The homestead, which has continued to be the headquarters of the farm ever since, is located 14 miles north-east of Wilkie.

When I asked Mr. Phelps what kind of educational facilities were available in those days and what his own education had been, his reply was, "You'd be surprised." He then told me that he had managed to get exactly 72 days beyond Grade VI. "After I had been in Grade VII for a few days," he said, "I had a bad

abscess in my jaw, as a result of which I was home for a very long time. I probably would not have gone back at all, except that the teacher, who was going with the Imperial Oil agent in Wilkie, where my parents had decided to send me for Grades VII and VIII, asked him to drive out to our place. She talked to the folks, and the result was that I went back to school for the balance of the term and managed to get my entrance to Grade VIII.

"Soon after that, the war broke out and my oldest brother enlisted. My father was not too well, and since I was the second oldest boy in the family, I had to stay home on the farm. When my brother came back from the war, I was too old to go back to school any more.

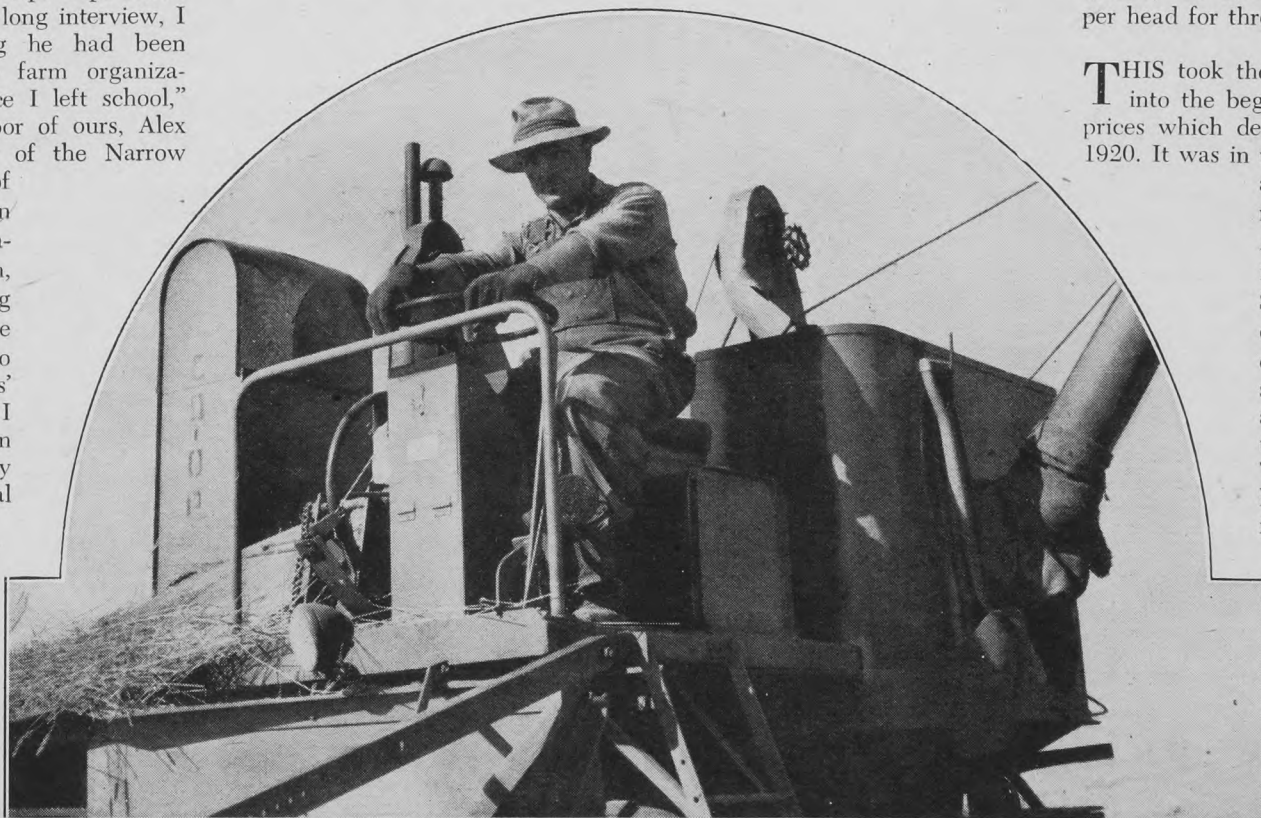
"We certainly had tough sledding on several occasions in those days. Not long after he returned, my older brother got married and started up on his own. From then on I had the responsibility of keeping the old farmstead going, with the wonderful help of my mother and other members of the family.

"Dad was always a strong Liberal and, besides, had faith in men like Musselman, Maharg and Motherwell. During the war, farmers were advised to increase livestock numbers and to seed heavily. We seeded everything we had in 1918, and lost most of the seed by an early July frost. We bought two carloads of breeding heifers and one carload of feeders, getting two-thirds of the money from the government on loan, and one-third from the bank. It nearly ruined us. The cattle cost us an average of about \$87 each. We kept them for two years, lost a few, and, while waiting for a market, paid up to 25 cents each for oat sheaves, which had to be shipped in during the winter of 1918-19. The first carload I ever took to the Winnipeg market, I was lucky enough to bill through to St. Paul. I got 50 cents to \$1 more per 100 pounds because of this, but nevertheless, the cattle netted us only \$43 per head for three-year-olds."

**T**HIS took the young farm manager into the beginning of the slump in prices which developed about August, 1920. It was in the same year or thereabouts that a man

named Harris from Alberta held a meeting in the Narrow Lake School in the interests of The Farmers' Union of Canada. Here was something which struck a responsive chord in the heart of young Joe. The Farmers' Union, he learned, was not interested in buying:

They wanted to do something about the prices farmers got for their products. It took eight persons to form a lodge of The Farmers' Union, and for a time (Please turn to page 37)

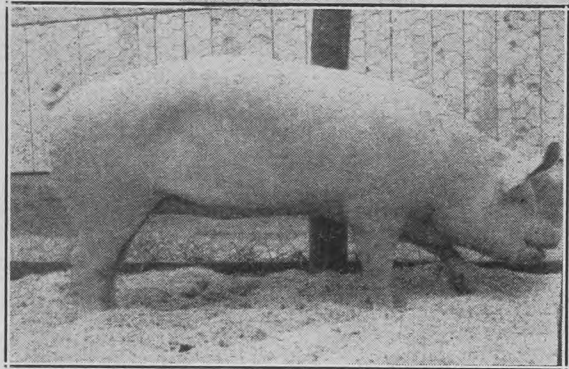


J. L. (Joe) Phelps trying to harvest a frosted crop between activities on behalf of the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union.



*A packers' representative, widely known in western Canada, who has observed the Prince Edward Island Yorkshire at home and in the West, tells why he likes*

# Those Island Pigs



*The grand champion gilt at the Charlottetown 1950 Fair. Owner is Richard Paynter, French River, P.E.I.*

**H**OW good are Prince Edward Island pigs? Since the first Island pigs came West, some six or seven years ago, they have been a source of continual argument wherever swine breeders gather. Perhaps a statement made by Harold W. Clay, senior livestock fieldman for the Island, when addressing the recent annual meeting of the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association at Charlottetown, best discloses the picture. Mr. Clay said: "During the past eight years the quality of Island hogs has increased from 37 to 52.6 per cent Grade A, while the over-all Canadian average has remained almost stationary at about 31 per cent. In the five-month period from September, 1949, through January, 1950, the Island had over 58 per cent of all the sows qualifying in Advanced Registry."

In the light of the above figures, it is interesting to glance at the commercial hog-grading record, by provinces, for 1949. It is as follows: Prince Edward Island, 52.6 per cent Grade A; Nova Scotia, 41.35; Ontario, 37.41; New Brunswick, 37.07; Quebec, 29.22; British Columbia, 27.51; Saskatchewan, 23.75; Alberta, 22.13, and Manitoba, 21.57 per cent.

Out of the Canadian total of 624 sows and 57 boars qualifying in Advanced Registry in the two-year period June, 1948, through May, 1950, the Island had 291 sows and 31 boars.

The present quality of Island pigs was not attained by accident, and therein lies a most interesting story—made possible only by the degree of co-operation existing between provincial and Dominion department of agriculture officials and Island breeders themselves, which is without parallel anywhere in Canada. During the last ten years especially, the program has been centered on strict selection and rejection tests, based on carcass performance at commercial plants under Advanced Registry standards.

**I**N 1922, when hog grading first began in Canada, and when Harold Clay, then a young man, commenced work as a grader at the Charlottetown plant, the Island had the same multiplicity of breeds, types and colors that

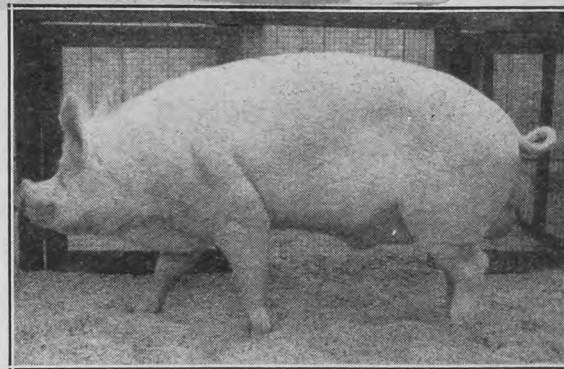
by F. M. BAKER

were common across Canada. The Island, too, had experienced Yorkshire breeders, judges and showmen, who professed to know what constituted a good hog on the hoof, but who had little knowledge of what the carcasses from the same types of hogs looked like. Gradually, it became apparent at the plant that certain strains and families of hogs were producing high-quality carcasses, while others were producing low grades. Recognition of that fact started real progress on the Island.

The Island had been dependent on Ontario and Quebec for new blood. Boars were imported rather freely up to the middle thirties and seemed to give good results when crossed with home-bred sows. But gradually it began to be more and more difficult to secure the type of boars, judged by rail performance of get, that the Island breeders wanted. It might be noted here that the Island farmers and breeders accepted rail-grading 100 per cent when it was first offered as a substitute for live hog grading. It was never optional on the Island.

When the Advanced Registry policy was offered to breeders across Canada, as a means of placing the selection of breeding stock on something more than appearance on the hoof, the older breeders on the Island were as reluctant to accept it fully, as those elsewhere. Finally, at a swine field day, some 60 breeders were asked to place a class of five, live, market hogs. Later, with the five carcasses on the rail, it was found that only one man, a former swine club lad, had a correct card. This performance served to convince the doubters that their standards of selection needed revision, and they turned with increasing confidence to testing under Advanced Registry.

Something over ten years ago, the death of the former Dominion livestock fieldman resulted in the transfer of Clay from his post as grader in the Charlottetown plant to the supervision of field operations. Armed with his observations as to the relationship between live type and carcass quality, and with knowledge of those families and strains which had been producing high percentages of Grade A carcasses in the plant, Clay and the



*Marshfield Duke 30C. He won grand championship for Col. F. I. Andrew at the 1950 Charlottetown Fair.*

breeders soon agreed on a program. This involved not only the testing of sows, but direct inbreeding tests on the most promising looking sires and, if they came through that test—use on their own daughters, or sisters without abnormalities in the litters—careful line breeding to intensify the blood lines was carried on. Many a time, only disappointment was the result of inbreeding tests, and the whole line was discarded, but where the results were clean, valuable sires were put to extensive use. The now famous boar, Woodstock Duke 14A, and his sire, Bowerhill Duke 7V, both came through this test with clean colors and with amazing improvement in the inbred pigs. Later, Woodstock Duke 14A was to go on to the then amazing record of siring 31 qualifying litters. Now, standing near Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, after having served over 400 sows in two years on the Island, he is still continuing his good work.

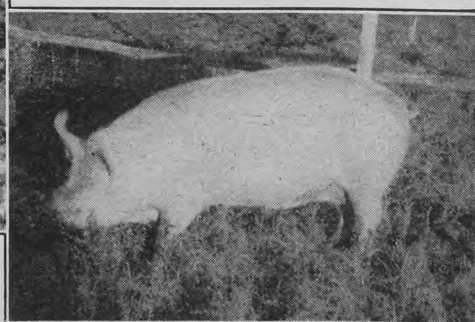
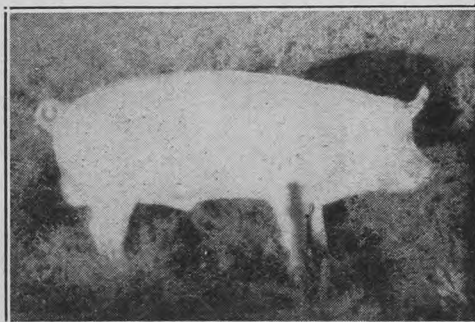
**W**ITH the above program running smoothly, the Island soon became self-sufficient in breeding stock, and in the last six or seven years no stock has been used from other provinces. The blood of Bowerhill Duke 7V, Woodstock Duke 14A and several of his sons, and that of a few other well-proven boars, is rich in the Island herds today. Finally, the Island Swine Breeders' Association adopted the principle of entering every purebred sow in Advanced Registry. If she has not enough pigs in the first litter, she is entered with her second litter; and if there are not enough pigs in that litter, she goes to the plant. In 1947 the Association adopted the following rules for exhibits at the Provincial Fair, Charlottetown:

- 1—All boars born after December 1, 1947, must be from qualified dams;
- 2—All sows over 24 months of age must be qualified;
- 3—No breeder will keep boars for breeding purposes unless their dams have qualified with a slaughter test of 85 points or better; and
- 4—Sows which make a slaughter test score under 80 points will be eliminated from the herd.

Since adopted for exhibits at the Provincial Fair, these four rules have become operating bases for all breeders, over 400 strong, and they are strictly observed. (Please turn to page 28)



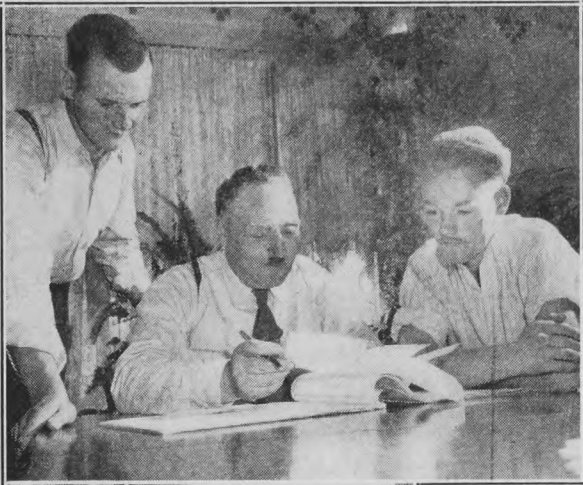
*Above: H. W. Clay urges every Island breeder to sow a patch of rape. Left: Fair Gale 6C, grand champion boar at Charlottetown this year. Right: This year's grand champion sow at Charlottetown, Souris Bonnie 24B.*





# Master Farm Families

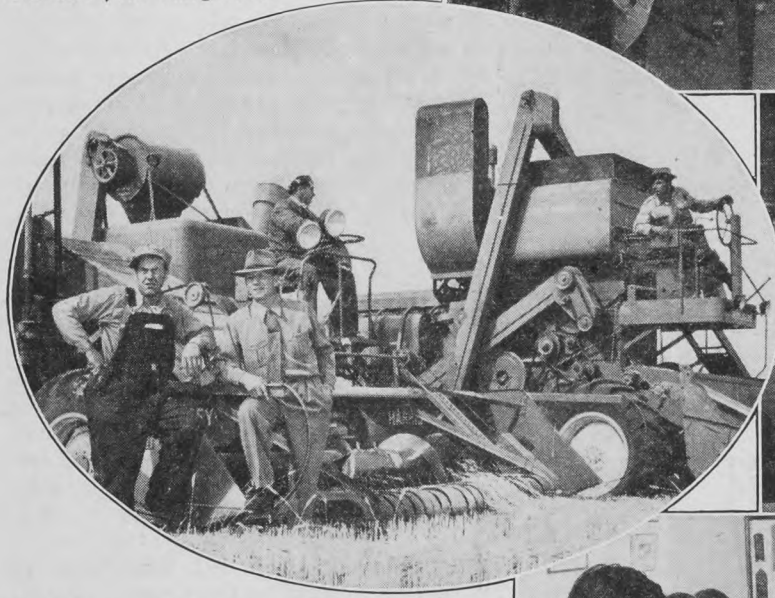
*The 1950 crop. Alberta honors five farm families which have achieved outstanding progress in farming, home-making and citizenship*



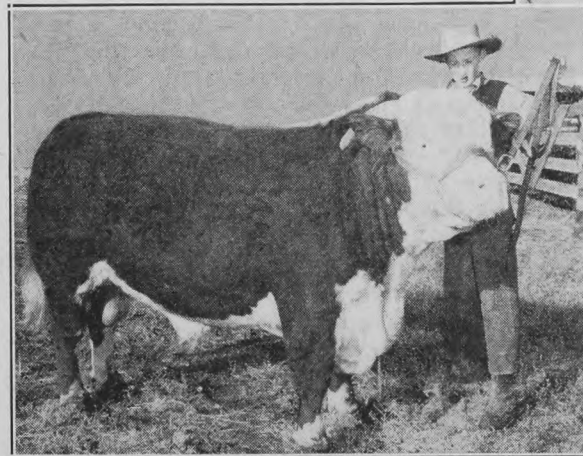
E. S. Parson forsook his trade of miller in Sweden and came to Boyle, near Athabasca with his bride in 1913. They carved a farm out of the bush and named it "Esplund." Its present board of directors, father and two sons, Allan and Carl-Ernest, are seen, top left.



Mrs. Parson, chatelaine at Esplund Farm, canned 125 quarts of fruit from their own orchard this year, ready for the homecoming of some of her seven sons and four daughters.



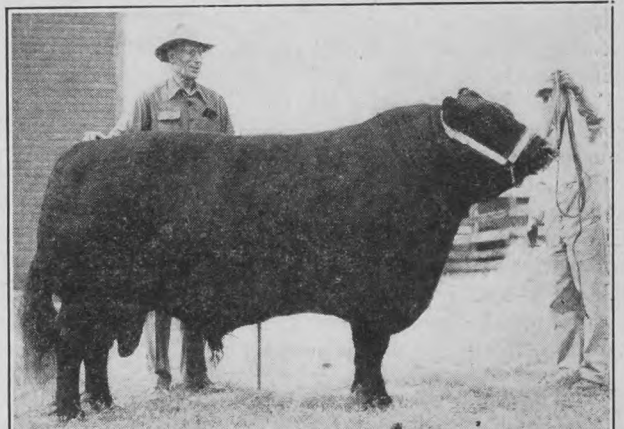
Emile Cammaert borrowed money to migrate from Belgium 30 years ago. Today he is a master farmer. Above, discussing the crop with a neighbor. Center square, Son, John Cammaert in the university library at Edmonton, where he is an "Aggie."



Above, Chas. Kallal and three sons enjoy a quiet game, while mother looks on. Six other children are not shown in the picture. Left, Lawrence Kallal displays his 1950 Edmonton champion, Hi-Point Regent 11th.

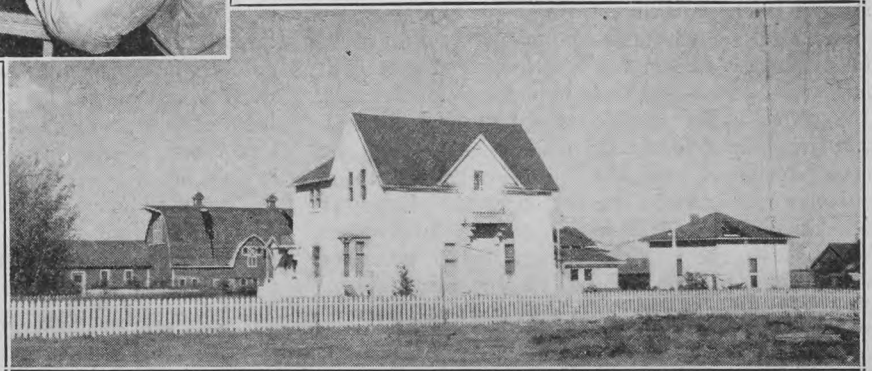


Fred Labrecque came from a farm in Lambton, Que., in 1918 to Spirit River, where he now operates a 1,500-acre spread. Above, son Romeo does a little trick riding. In circle, Fred and Romeo harvest potatoes. Another of the nine children, Bernadotte, plays the piano in the family orchestra. Father fiddles and Romeo strums the guitar.



Roy Ballhorn's Aberdeen-Angus herd at Wetaskiwin has made him one of the best-known breeders in the West. Above, he and his helper Jim Rogers parade Woodlawn Eilenmere 2nd, a grand champion. Below, he confers with daughter Roma, who has a master's degree from Iowa.

Below, a view of the buildings of Chas. J. Kallal, who farms 1,920 acres near Tofield and raises Herefords.







THROUGH the treble-welted shadows of a spruce wood Bucky moved with silent tread, Pa's rifle held ready-cocked in the crook of his arm. Ducking beneath the low branches of the spruce, stopping often stone-still to peer and listen, he was like an indistinguishable part of the hushed winter landscape.

He was following fresh deer tracks in the deep snow. After a time he came to a halt beneath the tentlike droop of a spruce bough and crouched there waiting, watching the open places among the trees ahead, where the snow lay blue-white against the shadows. So still he was that a horned owl, abroad by day in these dusky woods, banked air ten feet in front of him in fright, snapping its hooked beak with a sound like cracking nuts.

Time passed. The snow ahead got bluer with shadows. Gradually, among the far trees, three dun spots moved falteringly, stopped and moved again. Bucky slipped a hand out of a mitten, aimed, and squeezed the trigger.

Pa's rifle roared and blazed. Snow bank and forest wall banded its echo back and forth. Two of the spots ahead whisked from sight like blown leaves.

It was a good shot. Bucky feared a bad, for two years before he and Cam had once failed to kill a deer outright and its eyes still haunted him. Now, as he ducked beneath hanging boughs into the clearing, he found a fat buck lying as if fallen asleep.

"Never knowed what hit you," Bucky drew a long breath of relief. "All right, ol' buck."

He and Cam rarely shot deer and then only for actual need. This one was to serve as the Calloway's Christmas dinner. Bucky waited for a space in complete silence. Cam never failed to do this after taking a life. It was an instinctive ritual of a natural mystic. Paradoxically, Cam always hated to take life, though he was a hunter born.

LEANING his rifle against a tree Bucky drew the skinning knife and fell to work. Day was ending and it was very cold, so the job was troublesome, but he worked carefully, lifting the skin before it could freeze. Then he cut up the carcass, strung the forepart on a high limb, and with the hide and hindquarters slung over his back turned homeward. Plenty of meat now for the great day.

That evening Cam and Bucky held counsel and decided to pull all traps along the line till after Christmas.

"I'd not like to think of any beast lyin' in trap o' mine tomorrow night," Cam said. "The trapper that won't give over an' call a truce come Christmas Day is a sorry scutter."

So Bucky set out next morning to cover the line. But first, he decided, he'd go around by the Mellott cabin to see what was toward. Two weeks gone he had bought Mrs. Mellott some buckram and a length of lining to finish Ma's cape. Ever since she and Bridie too had been working on it like beavers.

It was old Grammer Bates who answered Bucky's knock today.

"So it's you; come in then," she said with a humph and a sniff. Most folk were reared back on their dew claws at Grammer Bates' look and manner and Bucky was no exception, for Grammer, he knew, was one who shared the town's opinion of the Calloways in general. She looked at him with her hard old eyes and bade him sit.

A coffee-coolin' caution was Grammer, though well over 80, different from all other folk, for by mere passage of time she had come into prestige and clan authority in the region as the widow of old Abner Bates, first settler on the Swiftwater. Abner had come into the country in the seventies with nothing to start with but Grammer and a pack of bear hounds. The Mellotts were purely like a nest of chicken hawks who'd found an old falcon in their midst with Grammer Bates around.

Even back in the days when Bridie and Bucky had been most together, Grammer had held a Gibraltar against him. Lately it had increased, for Bridie would soon be coming of age and there was neither name nor money nor visible means of livelihood to speak for Bucky as a possible suitor.

Mrs. Mellott bustled in, snipping a thread between sharp, white teeth.

"'Twill be finished by tomorrow, Bucky," she said, "and it's a cape fit for a wedding or a coronation, if I do say so. There's not a woman from here to Poke o' Moonshine'll not be envyin' your mom when she puts it on."

She brought it out for him to see—a billowing armful that shone on the surface and glowed softly underneath. Bucky could call for it Christmas morning, she said.

But Bridie was there and said she'd fetch it over. Nothing would do but she must try it on for Bucky and pirouette round the floor. She sat down beside him finally, stroking the grain of the cape.

"I just love a beautiful furpiece," she breathed. "One of these days I'm going to have a fine coat of mink or fisher. I may go south to one of the big

trapping and hunting too had gone pindling and no-account since the days when old Abner ranged the Swiftwater woods.

He was glad to get away. Still and all there was a lorn lag to his step as he headed toward the Jackpine. He kept seeing the Mellotts' bright sitting room and Bridie in her flowing dress, babbling along like a waterfall, saying things sweet as sap. It was a caution what a difference a few ruffles made in a girl, he thought. It was a caution how muddle-minded girls could get.

UP along the silent valley he moved, springing his traps and releasing the thong-held sets. He'd be glad of a day of rest. He hadn't known how tired he was till the thought of rest had brought it out. There was but scanty catch along the line, as if the creatures themselves had set out to call a holiday. In the northwest it was thickening up. Likely it would snow for Christmas.

Three days before, Bucky had set up his spring-gun set for Fire Eyes, and a fresh-killed rabbit crouching lifelike, dead in line of the sights. He'd been proud of that set, all camouflaged with green boughs, but when he came to it now a great surprise awaited him. It was a red fox, not a panther, that had pounced upon the crouching rabbit. There he lay stone-dead, with a bullet through his head, a rarer catch as far as value went than two or three of Fire Eyes' kind. A trapper's prize. What would Cam say to that, he wondered, as he took down the old Sharps.

Twenty minutes more and he came to the water set he'd made at the foxes' drinking place. There he stood bemazed. For 'twas old Fire Eyes himself who'd elected to drink there, with his forefeet on the snow-capped rock. There were his big pug marks in the snow. But a fox trap was never meant to hold such as he. He'd gone away from there in crazy bounds, taking trap, chain and clog with him.

Bucky followed the addled trail and 500 yards away he came upon the bloodstained trap, torn off a forefoot by main strength and still holding a mouthful of panther fur in its tight-closed teeth. From now on old Fire Eyes would take a deal of catching indeed.

This day had been full of turnover and surprise. Who'd ever have expected a plan of Cam's to miscarry? It all went to show the strange way things had of working around.

Habit had Bucky up as usual at dawn next morning. The night had been windless and a light snow had fallen, as if specially ordered, frosting every twig and needle in the pinewoods with a glint as of fairy sequins. It had laid a hush over all the land.

BUCKY felt prime and superfine as he built up the hearth fire. Today he was the man of the place indeed and Santa Claus in the bargain. A week gone he'd bought dishes and a playhouse for Viney down in town. For Cam he'd gotten a fine new pipe and a pound of the best of Stemline's crimp cut. He had it stowed in the storehouse. Ma would soon have her cape. There'd be nothing for him though, for no one would have gotten into town. He'd just keep busy round the place and carry it off as if nothing like that mattered, but it wouldn't be easy. Already he felt a sort of lump in his throat, just thinking about it.

Last night Ma had baked a fruitcake in the big Dutch oven. All night deer meat had been simmering over the fire. Bucky, his face glowing from its cold water scrubbing, managed a wink at Cam over Ma's shoulder. Later he grinned at Ma when Viney wasn't looking.

### PART III

# Swiftwater

by PAUL ANNIXTER

*Christmas comes with heart warming gifts for Ma and Bucky. Cam entertains a variety of visitors and the turn of the year marks a new deal in the Calloway fortunes*

schools later, Mom says, and that's when I'd want it. I don't intend to stay in Swiftwater all my life."

Before Bucky rightly knew it she'd worked under his shell, like, and there he was all flushed and flustered and sort of fighting for air like a stuck sturgeon, all his stolidness fled like the wild birds in fall. For Bridie was all changed again, though 'twas only a fortnight gone that he'd seen her last. A new person each meeting. Today she made him think more than a little of Ma, with her craving for things and other places.

She was all pranked up in a flowered dress, with silk stockings and high heel shoes. She'd a new way of looking at a man, turning her head so that she glanced over a shoulder, or even under an arm if she happened to be stopping for a chunk of firewood or such. She'd a way of laughing, too—no longer the girlish giggle he knew, but a bright and limpid thing, like clear water sliding over a fall. A fellow had no sooner got hold of his solemnness than she'd broken it down for him again. She looked a downright lady and for the life of him Bucky couldn't drag up aught to say, and his weeks in the deep woods helped none there. He went weak and helpless as a timber wolf with a galena pill in his lights and scarce heard what the women were saying, he was so busy watching her.

They'd all heard of his fight with the woods devil. They plied him with a dozen questions, but he could prize up nothing to tell them beyond a yea or a nay. Grammer Bates was a mite of help there. She knew a deal about trapping and she related a tale or two of the old days. Bucky didn't even try to match it, for 'twas plain Grammer believed that





The family had scarce finished cakes and bacon when the jangle of sleigh bells sounded. It was the Mellott cutter plowing through the drifts of the woods road, bearing Bridie in a red tam and a plaid mackinaw and Jeth Mellott at the reins, just back from the lumber camp to the north. They tarried but a minute, for they were on their way to town. They left two crackling paper bundles on the table, one light and round, the other a solid, heavy affair.

Viney had long since set up her new house and moved in doll and dishes and Cam's new pipe was glowing peacefully before Cam winked and Bucky placed one of the crackling paper packages in Ma's lap. For a space Ma sat like a stunned one as the glowing furpiece billowed out of its wrapping. Slowly she looked round at the family and back at the cape, then she threw her apron over her head and sat sobbing as if in dire grief.

Bucky watched stricken and tongue-halted. Never had he seen Ma cry. He and Cam must have botched things somehow. Then he saw Cam's eye on her with a twinkle in it and he sensed that Ma must be so wild glad that nothing but tears were an out.

Cam said, "You'd a' had a fisher cape long gone, Liddy an' many another fancy piece, had I had my way an' wish."

Ma wiped her eyes at last and sat looking down at the gleaming furs, stroking them with reverent hand.

"All them lovely skins," she said. "Worth more'n this whole house, an' the land too, most like. Oh it ain't right, Cam. Doane Shattuck had ought to had these in payment. 'Twould a' purely cleared our slate with him."

There was a shaft of logic there, but Cam carried it off with a chuckle.

"O'L' Shattuck ain't took to wearin' fancy capes yet, Liddy. Now let's us not fret an' figger, a day like this. Shattuck'll git his money in time an' he knows it. We'll pay off all debts, by little by."

"Shuh. We're like to be takin' double catch from now on, Ma," Bucky put in largely. "Pa'll soon be helpin' again."

"That's right. Come now, Liddy. Least you can do is to see do it fit."

A thing done and sealed was naught to be mooned over. Soon Ma stood before the square of wall mirror in cape and gloves and her feathered hat, her eyes gone contented, bright as a girl's.

"It don't go properly with this old skirt," she said, "but I'll walk off for you."

She walked off while the family admired. Viney sighed in wonder and Bucky just sat gazing. He'd purely forgotten about his own Christmas.

"It's right smart round the shoulders. Sets you off pretty as a queen on a playin' card," Cam cried. "You don't look a day over 25, I'll swear. Was I up on my feet I'd steal a bait o' kisses an' a hug or two."

Ma came over glowing and bent to give her man a hearty smack. Cam let out a wild Indian yell. It was a long time before Ma could shed her cape and settle down to cooking.

"It's been a sorry time since I been out o' this place," she said. "Townfolk have benoyed an' benastied us so long I never cared which nor whether about them an' their doin's, but now I surely aim to go to some. Next week I'll bribe Doc Waters to fetch me in in his rig some afternoon."

Bucky had begun to oil some traps like a staid old man when he heard Viney's penetrant whisper; then Cam's quiet voice jerked him up.

"Well, son, looks like there's another packet lyin' yonder, last o' the lot. Reckon it belongs to be yours."

Cam lay smiling. Viney brought the package to Bucky—the heavy, hard one the Mellotts had left on the table. Bucky had sluffed all thought of presents from his mind, but now the lump was back in his throat as he fumbled with wrappings. Oh he knew what it was long before he brought the thing to light—gleaming blue-steel barrel, polished walnut stock—a high-powered Springfield rifle, brand spanking new and giving off the rousing scent of new steel and gunsmith's oil. A lifetime thing.



*The thick spruce silence was more than silence . . . It was a spell. All around him crowded the woods, beckoning, communing with him.*

VAGUELY he heard Ma's voice telling how Viney had struggled through the drifts to town, carrying skins to trade for it, how Nat Stemline had delivered it to the Mellotts' for secret keeping till the great day. It was more than he could bear. The hot tears ran down his cheeks.

"'Twas a grain cruel to keep you lingerin' that-away, son," came Cam's voice, full of understanding, "but I wanted to see could you take it like a man, with the rest of us dithering about our gifts. You done right noble."

The next half hour was one Bucky would always remember. Getting the heft and feel and balance of the new gun, the cool caress of it on hand and cheek, studying its shiny bore and the magic of its mechanism, sighting on distant pinetops.

"You should a' had it long gone," Cam said, "for the way you handled all since I been down. You can try her out come afternoon. Happen you'd like to own mine better, you can have that in its place."

"Oh, Pa!" The words came in a gasp. "It's the old curly maple I'd choose, if it's all one to you." Cam's rifle was like Cam's self. Around it clung an eight-year saga of epic hunting, far travel, and adventure experienced by Cam.

"Then the old 'un's yours," Cam said moved. He turned under his blankets and chuckled. "That way we'm both drawin' a present out of it."

Ma's dinner was plenteous—a whole leg of roast venison and all the trimmings, including deer heart

and liver. Ma cooked her venison with thin strips of salt pork and stuffed it with cloves of garlic for seasoning. As always, tender browned wild rice went with the meat, and a relish of wild gooseberry jam.

The family had not nearly finished eating when there came a subdued rap. Peter Nigosh stood without when Bucky opened.

"Come in, set down, Nigosh," Cam called out heartily. "There's abundance here."

With a grunt of greeting the Indian came in and took a chair at the table, dropping his fur cap on the floor. Without ado he took the food set before him and began devouring twice as much as any of his hosts.

"Deer liver," he said once, smacking his lips. "Pooty good."

Thereafter he said no word, simply ate prodigiously. His silence carried no lack of amity to Cam and Bucky. But ma fidgeted. Long after the family had finished the Indian continued eating in silence, helping himself when no one else would. No telling how long it might have gone on had not Ma finally removed what was left of the roast.

Nigosh wiped his mouth with the back of his hand and belched with satisfaction. He sat on for a space, running his tongue around his teeth, and sometimes a finger. He and Cam exchanged a few remarks in Micmac. Nigosh's black, obsidian eyes seemed to be studying the air and the ceiling poles.

"I see a dream on your face," he said, looking briefly at Cam. "It is on the right."

Cam nodded. "I know the dream. 'Tis a dream of a hawk."

(Please turn to page 62)

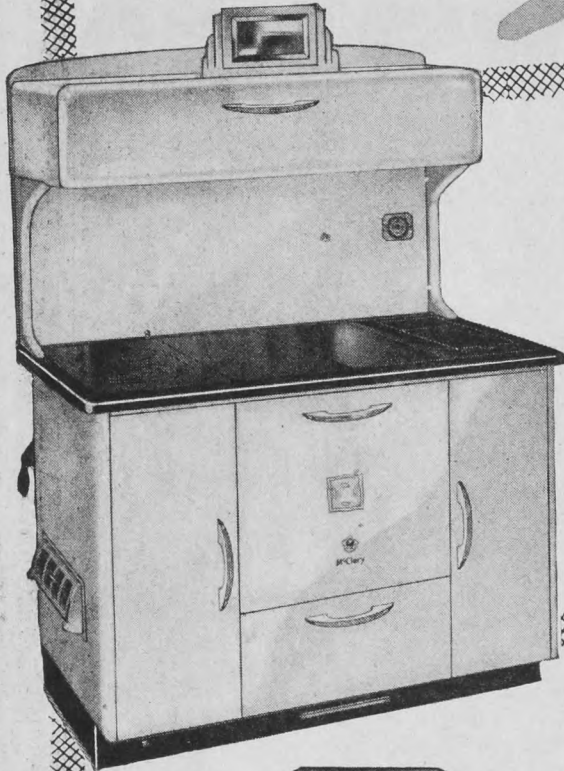
Illustrated by Clarence Tillenius





WARM FAVOURITES WITH

# FARM FAMILIES



## ROYAL CHARM COAL AND WOOD RANGE

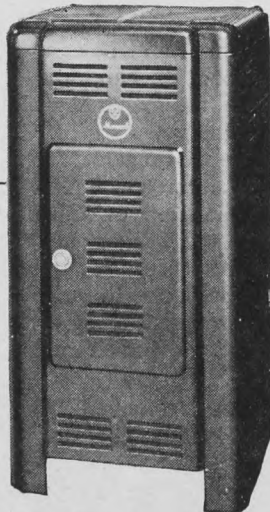
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EVERY  
FUEL**



PRODUCTS OF  GENERAL STEEL WARES

## Farm Products in B.C.'s Market News

*Difficulties with apples lessen as trouble arises with potatoes and tomatoes*

by CHAS. L. SHAW

APPLE growers of the Okanagan had reason to cheer last month when the news came through that the United Kingdom would be buying again in substantial quantity. Reports indicated that Britain would have the free dollars with which to buy more than \$2,000,000 worth of apples in the west coast province—actually about 1,100,000 boxes at a little more than two dollars a box.

Four years ago the British government bought 2,000,000 boxes and that was the last large order placed here by that country, traditionally important as a profitable outlet for the area's export surplus. It was welcome business all round, because it came at a time when some other markets were curtailing their purchases and costs of production were steadily mounting. When Britain dropped out of the picture altogether in 1947 it was a sad day in the Okanagan.

Last year, it will be remembered, British Columbia made a gift shipment of about a million boxes of apples to the United Kingdom, partly as a goodwill gesture and partly as an investment in future selling. It seems to have paid off pretty well. At any rate, the British consumer was not permitted to forget the taste of Okanagan apples and evidently as soon as the dollars became available Britain hopped back into the buying column.

Incidentally, this increased supply of dollars in Britain, due to the success of the British overseas trade drive, is bringing more money into B.C.'s No. 1 industry, lumbering. A few weeks ago the British government invited a delegation of leading B.C. lumber exporters to visit London to confer with purchasing officials. It was apparent that Britain was ready to place some new orders, and sure enough, these orders were eventually placed—for more than 260 million board feet, which in dollars works out at around \$22,000,000, the lumber to be delivered during the coming six months. Britain in the past has been as important to the lumber producers as to the apple producers of British Columbia, and the order came at a time when the highly profitable and active U.S. market was beginning to show signs of tapering off.

IT'S a good thing for British Columbia that its industrial operations are diversified; that it doesn't depend entirely on one major source of revenue. The fishing industry for instance, had its biggest disappointment in years when the famous Adams river run of sockeye salmon failed to materialize.

Readers of this column were told a month or so ago of the high expectations for this year's cycle run on the Fraser of salmon heading for the spawning beds of the Adams tributary. Ottawa sent out official photographers and various experts to chronicle and study what was anticipated as a bonanza fish harvest. Picture magazines and movie outfits were similarly prepared. But the salmon failed to appear in anything like the expected volume. The run was a washout, and the biologists, the packers, fishermen and

government specialists are still trying to find the fundamental reason.

Fortunately, the salmon catches in other parts of the province were fairly good and the over-all returns have been satisfactory. The pack will be big enough to meet export requirements, but there may not be an abundance of canned salmon on grocery shelves in Canada during the coming months. Had the Adams river run materialized, it would have been probably the most prosperous season for the fishing industry on record.

BRITISH COLUMBIA potato growers were disturbed during the past month by the influx of cheap American potatoes—a development which resulted in sharp reduction in the price of the domestic product. Quality Netted Gems were being quoted early in October at \$40, or less than cost of production, according to the growers, yet tariff-free American spuds continued to cross the border at the rate of 25 to 30 tons daily.

Since nothing can be done at this time about the tariff, marketing experts are urging Canadian housewives to insist on Canadian potatoes and as a means of making such potatoes more attractive the growers are being asked to pack in cellophane bags, a merchandising device that has been effective in the United States and Canada when applied to other food products.

There are some philosophers among the potato growers who believe that if the present situation results in the industry producing a pack that is more tempting to the consumer it will be a lesson well worth learning, even at a stiff price.

Tomato growers have also been facing difficult conditions this fall, especially those in South Okanagan. There was even a suggestion that they might break away from the Interior Marketing Board because of alleged discrimination.

The problem arose from the quota system applying to various producing districts. The Board operates on the assumption that all districts should have a fair opportunity to sell their produce as profitably as possible. It so happened that just as the South Okanagan tomato crop was reaching its peak, the Board issued an order to "stop picking" except about eight per cent of the crop, so as to let other districts have their share of the market. The South Okanagan is not as diversified in its agricultural production as some other areas, and for that reason the arbitrary curtailment on its harvesting hit rather severely. Some growers there feared that they would be unable to get any of their produce on the market, although in most cases the worst anxieties are seldom fulfilled.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S coalition government appears to be safe for a good many months—until the next provincial election anyway, as a result of the convention held in Vancouver recently of the Conservative party.

The premier has thus been spared the necessity of repatching his cabinet and possibly facing another election long before the scheduled time.



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## News of Agriculture



Prime Minister St. Laurent thoughtfully savors some of the cheese Rt. Hon. James G. Gardiner is holding during Canada's "Cheese Festival," while Hon. Stuart S. Carson, Minister of Justice, takes a further reflective taste. Rear (left) is F. J. Reynolds, vice-president National Dairy Council and (right) Gilbert McMillan, president, Dairy Farmers of Canada.

### British Gift Livestock

THE sale at Brandon, October 21, of the carefully selected purebred livestock from outstanding British herds and flocks, and representing eight breeds, which were a gift from the British government, was eagerly awaited. The 66 sold were a part of the \$300,000 gift of the United Kingdom government for the relief of flood sufferers in the Red River Valley. Carefully selected by Tom Allsop, livestock officer of the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the total offering brought \$66,085. Especially gratifying to those interested in the development of livestock in the prairie provinces is the fact that every animal in the sale was retained in these provinces, principally in Manitoba and Alberta. Of the 44 successful buyers, 28 were from Manitoba, 13 from Alberta and three from Saskatchewan.

Only two disappointments marred the otherwise general satisfaction from the sale. One was the sale of the richly bred two-year-old Shorthorn bull Crugleton Cyril, that had been purchased in England for 3,000 gns., for \$3,000 at Brandon. He was purchased by Claude Gallinger, Edmonton, for his farm at Tofield, Alberta, and it is believed that Mr. Gallinger was prepared to pay a good deal more money for this bull. The other disappointment had to do with five Herefords in the shipment, two of which were held in quarantine because of reaction to Brucellosis or Bang's disease. The remaining three brought \$900, \$875 and \$700 as open grade heifers, because Canadian authorities had been unable to trace them to the 13th volume of the British Herd Book, which is the requirement of both the Canadian and American Hereford associations. There is some reason to believe that one of these heifers may eventually be traceable to the 10th and 13th volumes, but buyers could not be assured of this on the day of the sale.

The most spectacular item was the sale of a January, 1949, Large White (Yorkshire) boar to R. D. Laing of Stonewall, Manitoba, for \$1,550. Top price of the sale was \$3,250 paid by Gallinger for Morphie Broadhooks Elsie, a January, 1949, roan heifer. Next highest was a price of \$3,200 paid by Roy Ballhorn of Wetaskiwin,

Alberta, for Kurana of Thorn, a two-year-old (December 14) Angus heifer. Searle Farms, East Selkirk, Manitoba, paid \$3,000 for Kair Nell Broadhooks, a two-year-old (August 22) Shorthorn heifer. Other prices over \$2,000 were: \$2,800 paid by Old Hermitage Farm, Edmonton, for Emily of Broomhall, another Angus heifer, born February 9, 1947; and \$2,150 paid by the University of Manitoba for a senior yearling Angus bull, Evemor Piper of Doune-side.

The services of auctioneers J. W. Durno, Calgary, and J. R. Blackcock, Saskatoon, were donated for the occasion, as were the facilities of the Brandon Exhibition Association, including the Winter Fair Arena in which the sale was held. Much credit for the success of the event goes to John H. Conner, Livestock Commissioner for Manitoba, who was in charge of all arrangements. Master of ceremonies was Hon. F. C. Bell, minister of agriculture for Manitoba, who received the gift on behalf of the Manitoba government and the people of the Red River Valley, from Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, high commissioner in Canada for the United Kingdom.

### Personnel Notes

A LONG standing vacancy in the Department of Farm Management at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, was recently filled by the appointment of Dr. R. B. How, as Associate Professor. Dr. How is a graduate of Macdonald College, Quebec, and has his Ph.D. from Cornell University, New York.

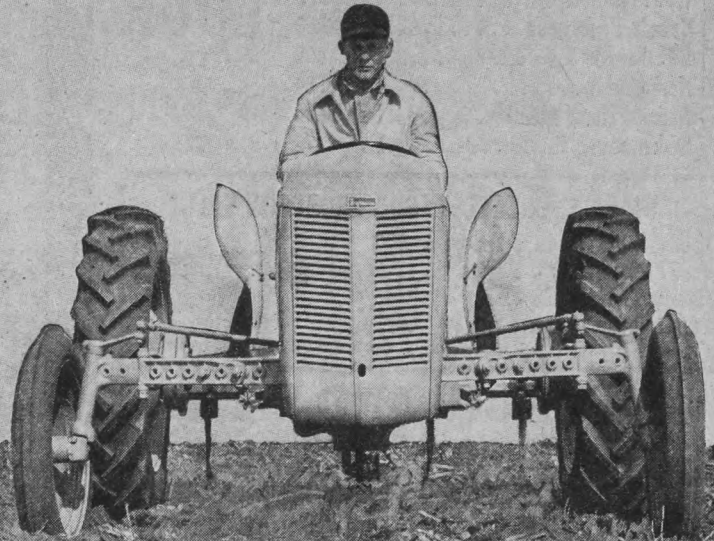
DR. G. K. WEIR, born in Aberdeen, Saskatchewan, and a graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, has been appointed micro-pathologist at the Alberta Veterinary Laboratory in the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Dr. Weir secured his public and high school education in Saskatchewan and, after his degree secured from the University of Toronto in 1949, engaged in veterinary practice at Aberdeen for one year. He assumed his new duties in Alberta late in September.

DR. J. B. HARRINGTON, Professor of Field Husbandry at the University of Saskatchewan since 1931,



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Yes, the Ferguson System was considered revolutionary over 10 years ago! Yet, over a

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Look around again (or read the tractor ads) and you'll see that almost every tractor manufacturer has adapted one or more of the basic features of the Ferguson System. Such an idea must be good to be *so widely copied*. But *no one* has been able to combine *all* the Ferguson System features the way they've been *engineered* into the Ferguson Tractor!

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SIZE OF FARM.....

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and on the staff of the Department since 1924, became Acting Head of the Department on October 1, following the retirement on leave of Professor Manley Champlin. He will be assisted in the Department by Dr. B. Charles Jenkins, a graduate of the University of Alberta, whose doctorate was secured from the University of California. Dr. Jenkins will have the rank of associate professor.

### Livestock Survey

ONCE again, at the end of November, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, will be appealing to farmers across Canada for facts upon which the annual survey of livestock numbers can be based. The survey is a co-operative endeavor between the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa, and the provincial departments of agriculture. All individual forms completed and returned to the officials of the bureau are kept strictly confidential. The survey has no connection whatsoever with taxation.

Reliable, official, statistical information with regard to branches of Canadian agriculture is highly important to governments, farm organizations, and the industry in general. International organizations, such as F.A.O., depend upon the surveys made in this manner, for up-to-date figures about Canadian agriculture.

### Farm Costs

A RECENT statement by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture indicates that farm living costs have increased by 77 per cent during the last 11 years, between 1939 and 1950. Corresponding percentage increases in other elements of total farm costs were given as follows: farm wage rates, 245 per cent; binder twine, 227 per cent; building materials, 128 per cent; equipment and materials, 100 per cent; hardware, 65 per cent; farm machinery, 60 per cent; gasoline and oil, 51 per cent.

The composite price index of commodities and services used by farmers, including living costs, showed a further increase this year between April and August, from 196.5 to 201.5. Excluding farm living costs, the index rose 5.7 points to 215.4. For western Canada alone, the composite index exclusive of living costs, rose from 206.4 to 213.7, mainly due to a difference in wages. During the same period, the eastern index moved only from 213.1 to 217. In August the western farm wage index figure rose 30.6 points to 429 between April and August, whereas the eastern index stands at 382.3.

In addition to farm wage rates, two other items show substantial increases in western Canada as compared with the East. Building materials rose from 225.8 to 244.5 in the East between

April and August, but in the West the index increased from 269.2 to 317.2. Similarly, the fertilizer figure remained the same from January to August in the East, but increased in the West from 128.6 in April to 139.2 in August.

Tax and interest rates provide an interesting comparison. In eastern Canada between 1939 and August 1950, the increase was from 99.2 to 113.5, whereas in western Canada, it rose from 102.7 to 140.9.

### Dean Sinclair Passes

DR. R. D. SINCLAIR, 58, Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Alberta, died on September 30, in an Edmonton hospital, following a long illness, which culminated in a severe heart attack.

Born at Innisfail, Alberta, he attended the Olds School of Agriculture and the University of Alberta from which he was graduated in 1919. After taking post-graduate work at Iowa State College, and serving for a time as Associate Editor of the

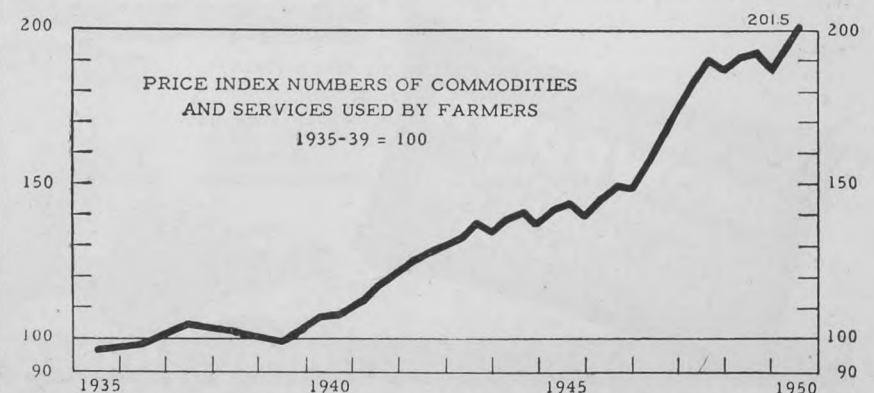


**Dr. R. D. Sinclair**

Farmer's Advocate in Winnipeg, he joined the staff of the University of Alberta in 1922, attached to the Department of Animal Husbandry as a lecturer. As Associate Professor in 1930, he obtained a year's leave of absence for research studies at the Rowett Research Institute of Nutrition at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, under Dr. J. B. Orr (now Sir John Boyd Orr). This was followed by similar work at Cambridge University; and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was awarded by the University of Aberdeen for work in swine nutrition done at Edmonton, Aberdeen and Cambridge. Ten years ago, Dr. Sinclair became Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture.

A past president and Fellow of the Agricultural Institute of Canada, chairman of the National Swine Committee, past president of the Western Canadian Society of Animal Production, a Canadian advisor in the establishment of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, past chairman of the Conference of Deans of Canadian Agricultural Colleges and Faculties, and a member of the National Advisory Committee on Agricultural Services, the good sense and calm judgment of the late Dr. Sinclair were in much demand.

So much for the record. What endeared him to the large number of



This D.B.S. chart shows the course of sharply rising farm costs, especially noticeable since 1946.



people with whom his duties and his friendships brought him into contact, was his unassuming approach to problems, in the handling of which his judgment often proved invaluable. No one in the prairie provinces could earn the respect and liking of farm groups more readily, and of all men in Canadian agriculture, he seemed least likely to have an enemy or to be the enemy of anyone. He gave freely—too freely—of his strength of mind and body. His great generosity of spirit was, at least indirectly, the cause of his death at a comparatively early age.

### Saskatchewan Honey Board

ORDER No. 1 of the newly organized Saskatchewan Honey Board was dated September 27, 1950. This order directed all producers within the meaning of the Saskatchewan Honey plan, to register with the Secretary (D. Grant) at the head office of the board, Tisdale, not later than October 31. It fixed minimum prices at which licensed producers, or producer associations, could sell No. 1 white honey to wholesalers or retailers in Saskatchewan. It ordered that no wholesaler or retailer could resell any No. 1 white honey within Saskatchewan except at the usual mark-up on prices established by the honey board for Saskatchewan producers. The board ordered that every wholesaler, or importer of honey from areas outside Saskatchewan shall secure an annual licence from the board before June 30 each year. Also, that every producer or association of producers, shall pay to the board a licence fee of \$5 for the first 1,000 pounds of honey to be marketed after June 1, plus one-tenth of a cent per pound for each additional pound above 1,000 on estimated marketings, excess fees paid to be refunded.

### Storage Problem

AS of August 31, 1950, the U.S. Commodity Credit Corporation (C.C.C.) had farm products to the value of \$2,427,765,063, included in its inventory. In addition, \$860,973,416 worth of farm products, principally corn, wheat and tobacco, were covered by C.C.C. loans to farmers.

The storage of huge quantities of farm products withheld from the market under price support by the C.C.C. is becoming a problem. Until June, 1949, Congress had not permitted the corporation to own its own grain storage facilities. Since that date, however, the C.C.C.-owned storage has accumulated to the extent of 547,498,991 bushels. In addition, farmers have added 54,871,668 bushels storage capacity on farms. Also, co-operative and other commercial warehousemen have increased storage facilities by 83,198,118 bushels under a guarantee by C.C.C. to use 75 per cent of the new storage capacity for three years, in completely new structures. Finally, C.C.C. has leased 9,425,950 bushels of space in airplane hangars and other facilities and 11,328,000 bushels of space in ships belonging to the Maritime administration. These items total 706,313,727 bushels of capacity available through ownership or lease, to C.C.C. for the storage of U.S. farm products. Cost of such storage runs to a probable \$180,000,000 annually, including in-and-out charges, and transportation from country points to terminals.

NO MATTER  
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10,000 Units — Vial of 12 — \$2.30 (also in 25's)

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"MYPENS" (streptomycin with penicillin) — Vials of 6 — \$2.00

If you prefer to use an ointment, ask for "Cillenta" Veterinary or "Mypen" Ointment.



## LIVESTOCK



Stockyards provide convenient market and distributing centers for feeder sale and purchase.

### Alberta's Feeding Industry

*As many as 150,000 head of cattle per year are fed in the province*

SINCE 1939 the total number of feeder cattle in Alberta has more than doubled, and livestock feeding is now a major industry in the province. This is the conclusion of C. M. Kline, Economics Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, who reports the result of a study made of Alberta's livestock feeding industry, in the August number of The Economic Annalist.

From 72,000 head fed in 1939, the number grew to over 150,000 cattle fed in 1945, the peak year. Since that year there has been some reduction, and it is possible that still greater reduction may follow the recent strong demand for western feeder cattle in the United States. Nevertheless, the generally improved financial condition of farmers, especially in the irrigated districts, together with the greater amounts of fairly cheap feed available in the province as a result of the growing sugar beet and vegetable acreages, has tended to encourage winter feeding to the point where it is now to be regarded as a permanent industry in Alberta. Mr. Kline points out that the province has all the advantages favoring a large feeding program, including extensive native pasture areas in the south, feed-growing areas in the central and northern parts of the province, and good shipping facilities in Edmonton and Calgary.

A map of the province drawn to show the concentration of feeder farms and feedlots in Alberta during recent years plainly indicates a fairly broad band running from close to the international boundary in the south to a little north of Edmonton, with only one noticeable break south of Edmonton, where the concentration of feeder cattle is much less. In the south, the feeder area extends somewhat farther east and west to follow the irrigation areas east to Taber; and the area around Brooks, in the Eastern Irrigation District also appears as a more or less isolated area of fairly concentrated livestock feeding.

Not all the winter feeding in Alberta, by any means, is confined to this north

and south band, but elsewhere in the province, feeder farms are fairly well scattered, and extend not only to the Saskatchewan boundary, but northwest of Edmonton for perhaps 75 or 100 miles.

Mr. Kline reports that approximately 40 per cent of the cattle in Alberta feedlots in 1949 came from the Edmonton and Calgary stockyards, the latter supplying about 60 per cent of the total. Community auction sales are becoming increasingly important sources of feeders and stockers. In 1947, the only year mentioned, community auction sales handled about 22,000 head of cattle, of which approximately half were feeders sent back to feed in the same localities. Naturally, the principal source of feeder cattle for Lethbridge and Taber areas is the ranching country to the southwest and the south generally. Some cattle come in from southwestern Saskatchewan and, occasionally, from Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Kamloops in British Columbia. The Calgary and Edmonton areas are pretty much their own sources of feeder stock, the cattle being shipped in from surrounding areas and re-shipped to farmers and feedlots for finishing. The same is pretty much true of the Brooks area, which draws, however, about one-quarter of its supply from the Calgary stockyards. The Lacombe-Innisfail area draws from both the Edmonton and Calgary markets, as well as from surrounding farms.

A fairly good idea of the concentration of feeder cattle in Alberta is to be gained from the fact that in 1948, out of 143,500 head fed in the province, 61,100 were fed in the southern area from High River to the boundary and east to Taber; 42,800 head were fed in the Calgary-Olds area, and 20,800 head in crop districts 10, 11 and 12 which form a band across the province in the center of which lies the city of Edmonton, which provided most of the total.

The direction of movement of these feeder cattle from the farms and feedlots to market is interesting. From the

*It's Free!*

How to Increase PROFITS on the farm

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Lethbridge and Taber areas, direct markets are eastward as far as Montreal and west to Vancouver; the balance go to packing plants at Calgary or Edmonton, or to the Calgary stockyards. Immediately following the lifting of the embargo in August, 1948, large numbers of finished cattle were sent from the southern part of Alberta to U.S. markets. Today, substantial numbers of feeder cattle find their way to the United States. About one-fifth of the cattle finished in the Calgary area are processed in Calgary; another 20 per cent is shipped west, principally to Vancouver, and about 60 per cent to eastern markets. From the Brooks and Vauxhall areas, nearly all are sold directly to packing companies and go east from Regina to Montreal. Lacombe area cattle go principally to Edmonton or Calgary, or to the stockyards. Edmonton cattle, of course, are processed in Edmonton, or sold from the stockyards to points east or west.

Substantial numbers of sheep are fed in Alberta, mainly in the same areas, with a heavy concentration in the irrigation districts from Brooks to Raymond. Nearly 75 per cent of all the lambs fed in this area are shipped in from the Maple Creek area of Saskatchewan; others come from the Calgary stockyards, and from the sheep ranching areas in the southern part of Alberta. Most of the sheep fed in the Brooks and Vauxhall areas come from the surrounding ranching country, and Mr. Kline suggests that lower feeding costs in the Lethbridge area have outbid the Brooks and Vauxhall buyers for the feeders which used to come there from the Maple Creek area. In the Calgary area, most of the feeding is done by the packers, and in the Olds-Lacombe area most of it is done by farmers who raise their own sheep, a few purchasing additional feeders from the stockyards.

In the early days, most farmers fed cattle under contract with ranches. More recently they have been able to finance the purchase of feeder stock, and this outright purchase has been encouraged by the Feeder Association Guarantee Act passed by the Alberta legislature in 1937. Under this act groups of feeders organize into associations and receive not only assistance in the purchasing and selling of feeder and finished cattle and sheep, but advice on feeding and management as well. Mr. Kline credits these associations with being an important factor in the rapid expansion of feedlot finishing. In 1947, the last year for which figures are given, 12 associations, representing 911 feeders (239 active), were able to secure credit amounting to \$860,000, and to feed 26,241 sheep and 8,088 cattle.

#### Condemned Animals

A STRONG effort is being made in Canada to stamp out Brucellosis or Bang's disease. The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture points out that cattle owners may suffer substantial temporary losses in disposing of condemned animals, though present high prices will help to keep such losses at a minimum. Nevertheless, the Department suggests that the establishment of a basic herd will often be the right answer, because income taxes will take sizable amounts of the proceeds of sale, unless replacements are made within the calendar year. Producers whose cattle react positively to

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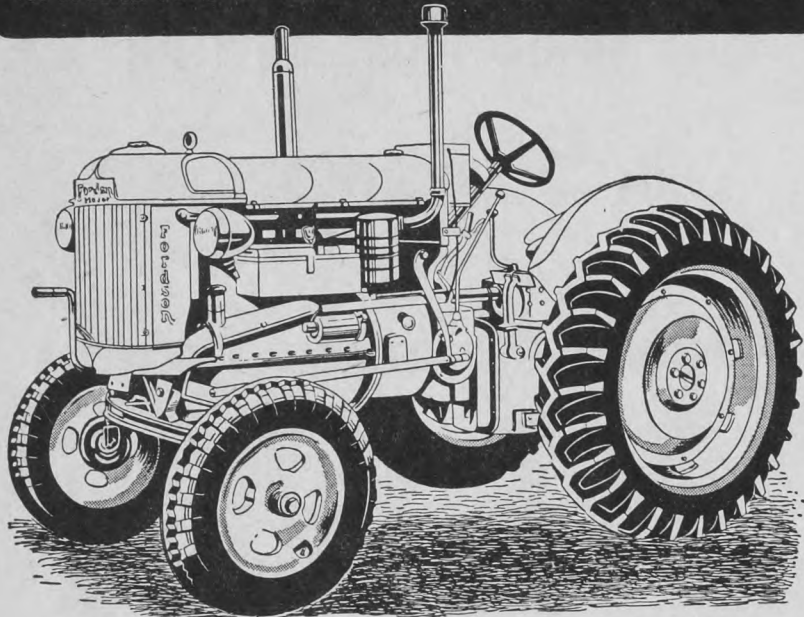
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the test for Brucellosis are recommended to contact the nearest inspector of income tax for information as to the establishment of a basic herd. This, it is suggested, will permit considerable time latitude in making replacements.

### Beware of Frosted Flax

A WARNING comes from the Dominion Experimental Station at Swift Current to the effect that it may be extremely dangerous to feed frosted flax, since in most cases, this may result from the consumption of fairly small quantities.

Samples of frosted flax have been analyzed at the Soil Research Laboratory at the Station, and the poisonous material which produces hydrocyanic acid poisoning was found to be present, not only in about the same percentage in all samples, but in deadly quantities, whether the material was selected from the bolls, buds, stems or leaves.

The symptoms of poisoning are quoted as follows: "The poisoned animal becomes very uneasy, staggers, falls, goes into convulsions, breathes with increasing difficulty, with eyes rolling and tongue hanging out. Then he becomes quiet, bloats and dies, usually within less than an hour."

The Station will test samples about which farmers may be in doubt. Send a sample of about one pound of the material from different portions of any suspected field, to the Soil Research Laboratory, Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask.

### Feed Value of Potatoes

A SURVEY of experiments made by state agricultural colleges and elsewhere, which was conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, indicates that the feeding of cull or surplus potatoes to livestock can be profitable for both growers and feeders.

In general, from 400 to 450 pounds of fresh potatoes seem to be equal to 100 pounds of an average grain mixture. Potatoes are about equal to good corn silage, and about one-third as valuable as alfalfa hay. Also, potatoes possess twice as much digestible nutrient as beet tops, or beet pulp.

According to the summary of the U.S. survey made by the North Dakota Extension Service, dairy cows may be safely fed up to 35 pounds of potatoes daily, preferably along with a high-protein, legume roughage, to compensate for the low percentage of protein in the potatoes. For beef cattle, potatoes can replace part of the hay and grain and, beginning with three to four pounds daily, the amount may be increased to 20 pounds per day.

For fattening lambs and wintering ewes, fresh potatoes may be used. Some U.S. commercial feeders claim that if fed to ewes, immediately after lambing, potatoes make the ewes milk more abundantly.

For hogs, cooked potatoes make excellent feed, but fed raw, are worth only half to two-thirds as much. It is found that cooked potatoes may replace up to half the grain mixture usually fed to hogs.

### Coccidiosis in Cattle

BOVINE coccidiosis is an infectious disease of cattle. It is most easily recognizable by the spots of blood in the animal's excreta, which has given it the name of bloody scours

or red diarrhea. The Dominion Range Experiment Station at Manyberries, Alberta, reports that it affects about 30 per cent of Canadian ranches and is of economic importance in many parts of the world.

Not only do animals that die cause heavy losses, but in addition, losses due to the retarded growth of those that survive and their general unthriftiness, are said to be equally significant.

The first noticeable symptom is diarrhea, which may start mildly, but in two or three days shows spots of blood accompanied by straining during excretion, which becomes increasingly severe. Diarrhea may continue for some days and clear up, but during this period prolapse of the rectum may occur as a result of straining. Generally the animal becomes very weak, and in from five days to two weeks, is likely to stagger, fall to the ground, and die from exhaustion.

The first step to take is to isolate the sick calf at the slightest suggestion of coccidiosis. Then look to sanitary conditions and improve them where practicable. Sulfamethazine oblets can be procured from any drug store handling veterinary supplies, and can generally check the condition after three treatments. Treatments consist of two oblets the first day, and one each for the two succeeding days.

### Brucellosis Is Permanent

MANY men are inclined to believe that cattle infected with Brucellosis, or Bang's disease, will recover from it; or, in other words, that a cow which has aborted once has a good chance of not doing so again. The authorities in the United States Bureau of Animal Industry say this is wrong. Some infected cattle may get rid of the disease—perhaps 10 per cent—but this number is far too low to be given any consideration when trying to stamp out the disease in a herd. General experience is that Brucellosis in cattle, unlike undulant fever in man, becomes chronic, or is permanently established.

The Bureau's experience is that only about 10 per cent of cows which abort once as a result of Brucellosis infection will do so a second time, even though they remain infected and become a hazard as spreaders of the disease. Infected cows may abort once, produce normal calves for four or five years, and abort again without any further exposure to infection. Stockmen sometimes use certain supposed remedies and, if a cow does fail to abort again, believe that the remedy was responsible. No specific cure has been found for Brucellosis in animals.

The fact that people may become infected with undulant fever by drinking raw milk from cows infected with Brucellosis is one of the important reasons why this disease should be eradicated from cattle. Pasteurization will kill the germs of undulant fever, but very little farm-used milk is pasteurized, and there have been several cases of undulant fever diagnosed in humans this year in the province of Alberta, according to Dr. E. E. Balantyne, Director of Veterinary Services, Alberta Department of Agriculture. In his judgment, the solution to the whole problem of undulant fever in humans is the eradication of Bang's disease from the cattle population. Over a period of four or five years, a resistant herd can be built up by means of calfhood vaccination.



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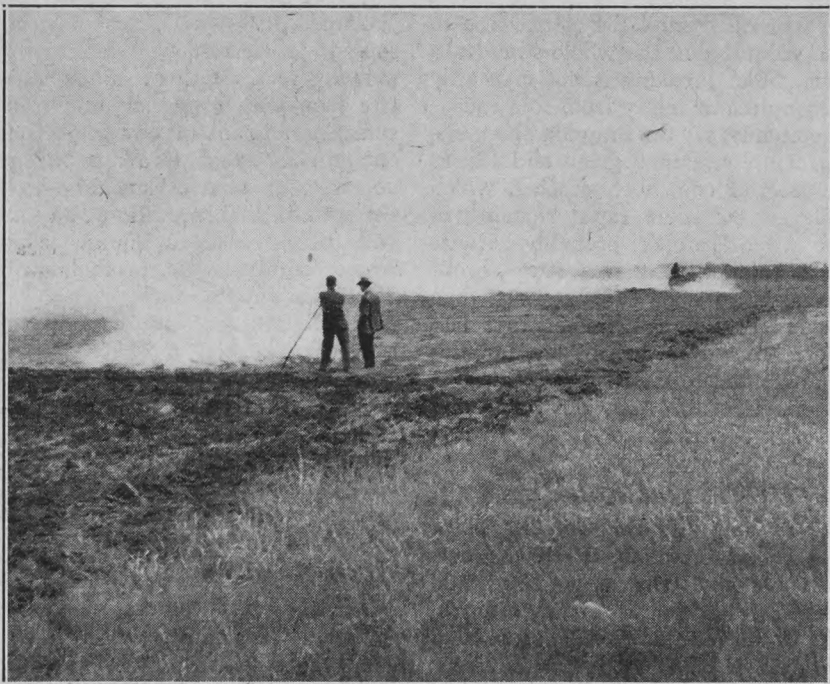
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## FIELD



*By any standard the burning of straw is wasteful of soil fertility*

### Conserving the Soil

*Only by the co-operation of all agencies, from communities to national government, will our soils be saved from depletion*

**D**URING the last two decades the more progressive agricultural countries of the world have been gradually awakening to the realization that really large acreages of soil have been undergoing a process of deterioration under careless husbandry. We have also come to realize that extensive areas of land, once satisfactorily, or profitably cropped, have been washed away by wind or water until they are no longer suitable for farming. The virtue of some soils has been so destroyed that it is no longer worth reclaiming.

Much has been written during these years about the enormous wastage that has occurred. Many books and articles have been sensational and have perhaps failed to do the good which their authors intended. The good they have done, perhaps, has been to awaken the national consciousness of such countries as the United States, Canada and Great Britain to the fact that good soils can be and have been ruined through the prodigal use of this vital national resource. It is probably correct to say that the extravagant and spectacular statements that have sometimes been made are not correct and that the world is not in as much danger of going hungry from this cause as some would have us believe. On the other hand, such statements are probably necessary to penetrate the apathy of many individuals who would pay no attention to anything but an absolute calamity.

Meanwhile, the gradually increasing conscientious body of soil scientists and other groups interested in the welfare of the nation, and of agriculture in particular, do not minimize the need for soil conservation or the losses which have occurred, and which can be seen on every hand.

In western Canada we are becoming all too conscious of these losses. Most of the land in the prairie provinces has not been farmed more than 50 or 60 years, but already there are glaring evidences of the losses which have occurred through too careless use of the soil, and as a result of

failure to adapt the methods of soil tillage to the necessity of maintaining the fertility of the land. Some of the prairie soils are peculiarly susceptible to wastage and loss, either by wind or by water erosion. The disastrous experiences of the thirties have pretty well guaranteed us against the huge movement of soil by drifting which was experienced during those years, provided the operators of farms in areas most liable to drifting will apply the methods evolved during those troubled years. Municipal authorities are awakening to the responsibility they have for regulating road drainage and there are evidences of the serious consequences which have resulted from failure of some municipalities to face up to this responsibility.

No government alone can solve the problem of soil conservation and the prevention of erosion. This is a job largely for communities and for individual farmers as well. Provincial departments of agriculture stand ready to help wherever they can, with advice and information. Soil surveys have virtually been completed for the three prairie provinces, although more detailed surveys will ultimately be made. There is no reason to believe that so widespread a problem as soil conservation can be successfully attacked in any other way than by the combined action of farmers, communities, municipalities, provincial and national governments. This is the only way which has been found effective in the control of our most serious weeds. More progress is being made in the field of weed control than in soil conservation, but the time has come when co-operative action is just as much required for the control of soil losses in a great many areas of the prairie provinces as for weed control.

#### Wind Breaks Straw

**A**UTHORITIES at the Experimental Farm, Brandon, believe that the breaking over of grain heads, which in some cases seriously reduced yield and quality this year, was due almost entirely to the whipping effect

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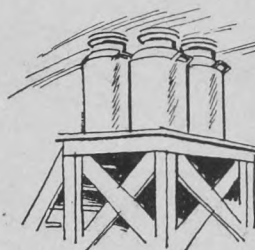
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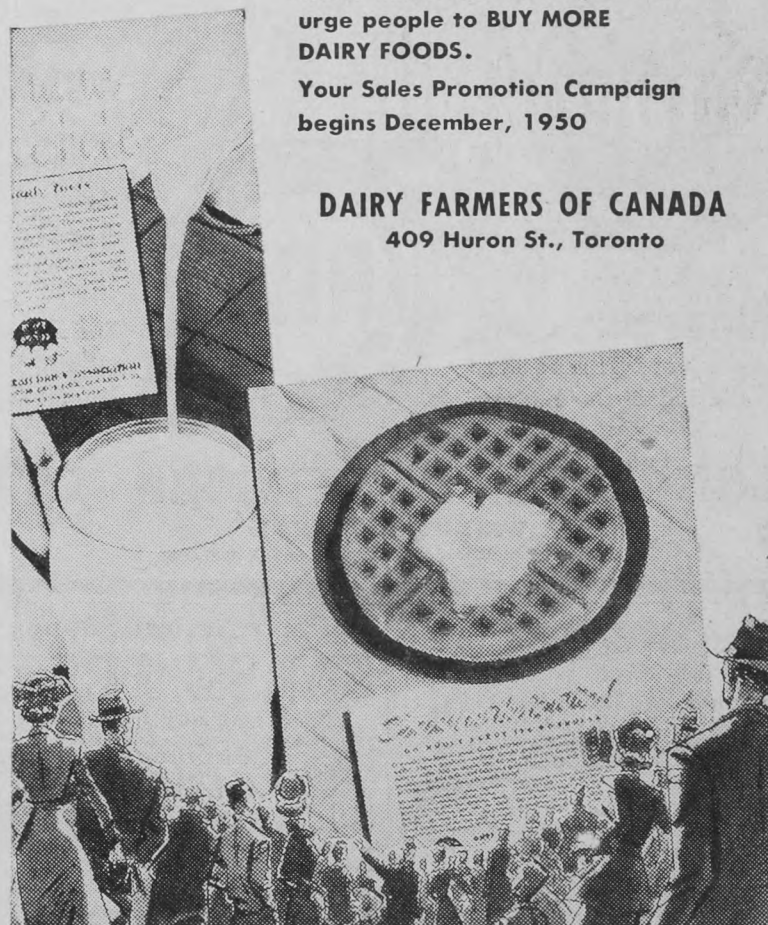
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of winds. They argue that it was not due to sawfly infestation or to root-rotting organisms. The sawfly makes an incision around the stem, close to the ground, and the whole straw falls over. Stem breaking is not ordinarily a symptom of injury from root rot.

Actually, say the Brandon observers, the straw remained green and soft as a result of cool, wet weather, which delayed the more rapid ripening of the crop. Thatcher, probably because of its thinner, more wiry straw, broke over less, in some cases at least, than Regent or Redman. Some crops had more break-over than others, but this is attributed to differences of location in relation to the direction and severity of winds.

### Wild Oat Rotation

NOT long ago The Country Guide called attention to the seriousness of wild oats as a weed and named it as public enemy number one in this classification. Shortly after, we had a visit from Mr. A. Atkin of Union Point, Man. Mr. Atkin is a registered seed grower of very long standing; and he was good enough to tell us of his experience in trying to keep his fields free of wild oats. He had, he thought, tried almost everything with no very great success. Finally, he came to the conclusion that he must lengthen his rotation in order to get the land into sod.

The rotation which he has worked out, and which he has found more satisfactory than anything he has yet tried, is an eight-year rotation. He has always found wild oats to be very plentiful after summerfallowing, which meant that on a wheat-fallow, or fallow-wheat-wheat rotation, these big crops of wild oats were appearing too frequently. Consequently, he starts his new rotation, which has now been operating for several years, with summerfallow, followed by wheat seeded down to meadow fescue. This he leaves down for three years, after which he summerfallows for one year, grows another crop of wheat, and follows this with a crop of some cereal.

Mr. Atkin informed us that the poorest returns he had so far received from the fescue was \$15 per acre (grown for seed) on the third crop, and with no work. In recent years the seed has been salable at from 18 cents to 31 cents per pound.

### Permeability of Soils

PERMEABLE soils are soils through which water can easily penetrate. Where water can penetrate, air can follow; and through the activity of bacteria and other sub-surface life, the development of the immense under-surface life of the soil is made possible. Desirable plants cannot thrive in impermeable soils, and such soils need treatment wherever practicable. If the surface has become impermeable through lack of organic matter, poor cultivation, and the packing effect of repeated rains without sufficient stirring of the surface, the soil structure needs to be improved through wise tillage. If the subsoil is impermeable and does not permit of soil drainage, and where impermeability is due to lack of drainage, tile drainage is often employed in older areas.

One of the great advantages of the deep-rooted crops, such as alfalfa and sweet clover, is that they break

up impermeable layers by penetrating them with their roots and creating channels through which water can make its way. Occasionally, subsoiling is necessary, which means plowing to a depth of 18 inches, or two feet, with a special plow and a sufficient amount of power. It is not enough, in good farming, to have access to an area of land and to till the surface. Plants are fussy, and they will only make optimum growth when conditions are to their liking. These conditions include not only adequate moisture but a good state of tilth. The soil must be in good heart, which means plenty of organic material in the soil, adequate drainage and intelligent cultivation, which, in turn, mean fertility, aeration, favorable conditions for rooting, drainage and maximum water-holding capacity.

### How Seed Impurities Come

DURING the annual meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association held in Fredericton, N.B., last June, a very interesting exchange of experiences occurred during one session when the subject of seed-bed preparation arose. Registered seed growers have to be especially careful about impurities of all kinds which may be brought onto the farm from outside sources. If they are not as careful as they can be, all their careful tillage and careful cleaning of seed may be wasted effort, because one seed in ten thousand, of the wrong kind, will disqualify a field.

One member called attention to the fact that a great many impurities are washed onto the land from adjoining land, either through run-off, or creeks and ditches carrying water. Floods are notoriously effective in polluting land. Such pollution, from whatever cause, may be very expensive to the registered seed grower. It is pointed out at Fredericton that it meant a difference of 85 cents per bushel if seed oats had to be sold as commercial instead of registered seed.

Whirl winds or "dust devils" which dance across from one field to another are an uncontrollable source of pollution. Cows travelling across the farm from a pasture field to the barn, may carry weed seeds and help to distribute them. Similarly, wagons and bundle racks travelling from one end of the farm after threshing may distribute seeds, from a very small patch of weeds, over two or three fields stretching between the outskirts and the buildings. One grower complained about the action of rotary snow plows which, during the winter, may throw for a distance which, in one case, was measured at 210 yards. This fact, coupled with the speed with which grain is trucked to the elevator, perhaps 50 miles per hour, means that grain shaken loose from the truck during such a trip can be picked up by a snow plow during the winter, with subsequent infestation of a neighboring field. One member quoted an instance of a single load of grain losing as much as nine bushels between farm and elevator, as the result of excessive speed.

With all these and perhaps other opportunities for the distribution of impurities in clean seed crops, it is no wonder that the standards of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association are very strict, and that older and experienced seed growers have learned to use extreme care.

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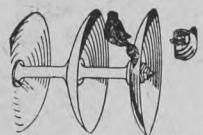
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### Disk Maintenance Pays

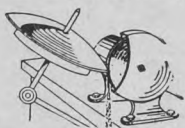
WHEN disk blades are "laid up" after a season of work, don't let neglect spoil them for next year. In the July issue of *The Guide* we discussed daily maintenance of disk machinery and of the disks themselves. The annual check-up should be much more thorough, for it determines the condition in which the blades will start the next season.



Clean thoroughly and protect with grease and oil.

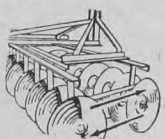
The machine should be cleaned by scraping and washing. Caked soil and mud which is left on metal parts can produce a heavy layer of oxidized or rusted metal before spring. Wash with kerosene or another reasonably priced solvent. The blades should then be protected with a film of heavy oil. It can best be applied with an old paint brush; a rag can be used for the job with either oil or grease as the protecting material. Those parts of the machine which are not lubricated and which do not work in the soil, should be painted if the paint has been worn off.

Sharpen dull blades by rolling or grinding. The rolling system is usually preferred since there is less tendency to reduce the size of the blades. Rolling should be done in the area between two inches and one-quarter inch from the edge of the blade. The process will increase the diameter by from five-eighths to seven-eighths inches. If a fairly sharp edge is desired, the job can be finished by light grinding on the back edges. Grinding alone is a wasteful system if it is used to cut off much material. In no case should the edges be made too thin.



Sharpen or replace blades as required.

Repeated wear and sharpening will, in time, reduce the diameter of the blade to the point where the machine will be incapable of doing good work. This usually occurs when the diameter has been reduced by from 1½ to three inches. The result is that ridges are left in the sole of the land as the machine passes, weed kill is incomplete and the land is "scalped."



Switch front and back blades.

The front row of disks on tandem machines will always do more tough cutting than those in the rear. For this reason they wear down faster. To balance the wear, it is advisable to alternate them each season by switching the front and rear gangs.

After complete reconditioning and repair, store the machine indoors if possible. Dirt, silt and water can find their way into the finest crevices. Direct sunshine and driving winds speed up this action and are particularly injurious to wooden parts and rubber tires. Where no storage sheds are available the weight should be taken off the frame of the machine and rubber tires should be removed and stored in a clean, dark building.



Store indoors between seasons.

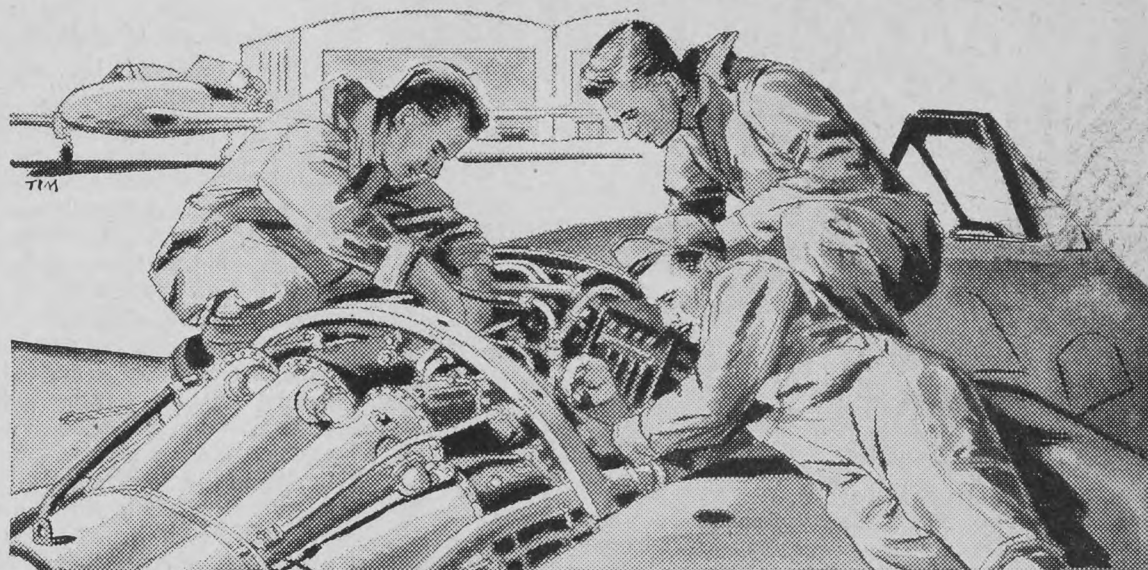
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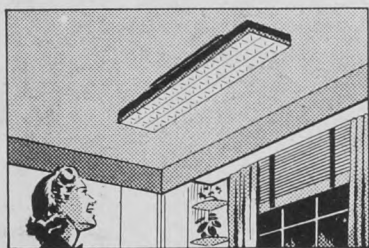
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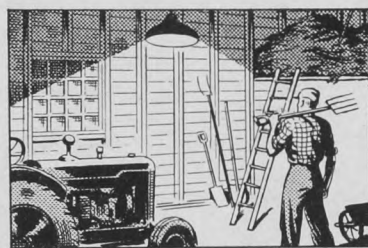
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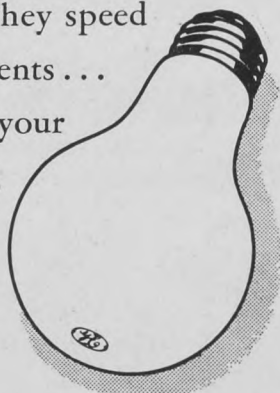


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## HORTICULTURE



*A dense, well-grown windbreak is an essential for satisfactory fruit growing on the prairies.*

### Orchard Windbreaks

IT would probably be correct to say that all well-cared-for orchards in the prairie provinces and in northern British Columbia are protected by windbreaks of some sort. Some are favored with natural windbreaks and others, perhaps, have trees planted only on the north and west sides to protect the orchard against the prevailing winds in winter.

There are many advantages to be derived from windbreaks. The most general of these is that when the orchard is located adjacent, or close to, the farm buildings, the entire farmstead can be surrounded by trees, and the farm family, the livestock and the orchard all benefit. One of the advantages which is not often given much consideration is that protection from wind, which is fairly strong at times in the prairie provinces, prevents a great deal more bruising of fruit and other injuries, which would occur if the trees were in an exposed position. In commercial tree-fruit districts, windbreaks are favored because in this way a more even distribution of spray is made possible, owing to the reduced velocity of wind in protected orchards. After all, it is to secure reduced wind velocity that windbreaks are planted. Along with the more even and therefore more effective use of sprays, windbreaks also tend to prevent heavy premature fruit drop. Still another advantage is the improved moisture condition of the orchard, as a result of snow accumulation behind the windbreak. This is particularly important in western Canada. By the same token, a heavier accumulation of snow in the orchard reduces the freezing of the soil and, therefore, tends to prevent winter injury to the roots.

If there is a windbreak also on the south and east sides, the orchard will receive protection during the summer months from the hot winds which often come up from the south and have a serious detrimental effect at blossom time and, in addition, tend to deform trees, as does any prevailing wind, by making them lean in the opposite direction.

Windbreaks do have some disadvantages, such as the competition they offer to trees growing near them, for water and soil nutrients. They also provide more shade than is desirable sometimes; and, of course, they may occupy space around the orchard which can amount to perhaps 20 per

cent of the area of a small orchard. It is probably true, also, that in protected areas where the velocity of the wind has been reduced, insects appear earlier and tend to be rather more prevalent. All things considered, however, it is not wise to attempt fruit growing, at least in the prairie provinces, without some wind protection.

The amount of protection secured from a windbreak will depend primarily on its height, which is usually used as a measure of the effectiveness of a shelterbelt. Height alone is not sufficient, however, because the growth of the shelterbelt should be dense near the ground, and for this purpose ash or, for that matter, willow, which will grow densely, close to the ground, is advisable. What is needed is a fairly rapid-growing shelterbelt, which will attain maximum height, afford protection at ground level, compete to a minimum extent with the cultivated trees in the orchard and live a long time. Naturally, hardiness in western Canada is a first consideration.

Trees for windbreak planting are available from the Forest Nursery Stations at Indian Head and Sutherland, Sask., but before these can be obtained for this purpose, it is important that adequate preparation of the soil be given the previous year, and that the trees themselves be adequately spaced at planting, so that ample cultivation will be possible, conveniently, while the young trees are growing.

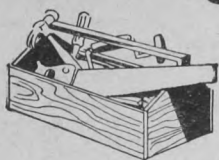
### Apple Juices

CANADIAN fortified apple juice is at least equal to any of the citrus juices as a source of Vitamin C, according to F. E. Atkinson of the Experimental Station, Summerland, B.C. Mr. Atkinson emphasizes the degree of progress made during the past fifty years in the processing of apple juice. Half a century ago it was possible to can juice, but the manufacturer could not satisfactorily clarify his product. As a result, the bottom of the can contained a muddy sediment. Earlier cans, too, were not resistant to the fruit acids and, after a few months, pin-holed. Slow sterilization was used which made the apple juice taste cooked, with a caramel, or baked-apple flavor.

Mr. Atkinson points out that several types of apple juice are on the market today. One is a clarified juice, sparkling clear, with an attractive



## Building Ideas FOR THE Farm



PRACTICAL HINTS  
ON MATERIALS AND METHODS

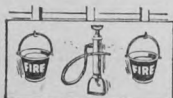
Remember the proverb "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure"? Nothing could be more appropriate when speaking of protection against fire on the farm. Farm buildings can be fire hazards and fire fighting equipment is often scarce in farm areas. That's why it is so important to do everything possible to prevent fires on the farm.

### REDUCE FLYING SPARKS

Facts show that flying sparks are the cause of most fires. The chimney on the farm home should be inspected carefully to see that it is clean and in good repair. An inexpensive flue-pot will help to eliminate flying sparks and keep down the danger from roof fires.

### FIREPROOF YOUR BUILDINGS

One of the best ways to eliminate the fire hazard is to build or remodel with fireproof materials. Asbestos building materials—such as Johns-Manville Cedargrain Siding Shingles and Durabestos Roof Shingles—are ideal. These Johns-Manville Asbestos shingles can be used for new building and remodeling. In addition to being completely fireproof, J-M Asbestos shingles won't rot or wear out and they never require painting to preserve them.



### ESTABLISH FIRE POINTS

Often a fire will get out of control in a matter of minutes. That's why it is important to establish fire points at several places in your buildings. A simple fire point consists of two pails, one filled with water and one filled with sand. The pails should be painted red and hung on a bracket about 6 feet from the floor level. If you have running water then it is wise to have a good length of hose at the most central fire point.

### BUILD IN FIRE SAFETY

As one of the oldest manufacturers of fireproof Asbestos Building Materials, Johns-Manville can offer you many helpful hints on the protection of buildings from fire. If you plan to build or remodel then you should find out more about J-M Cedargrain Asbestos Siding Shingles and J-M Durabestos Roof Shingles. You can get free booklets from your nearest J-M dealer or by writing to Canadian Johns-Manville, Dept. 166, 199 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario.

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amber color, and a fresh, attractive flavor. The flavor is not entirely that of the original apple, but is one that many people like. A second type is vitaminized, clarified juice, also sparklingly clear but more straw-colored than amber, which retains more of the fresh flavor of the apple. Because some flavor is always lost, an unclarified apple juice has recently been marketed, which is also vitaminized. Ascorbic acid is used, not only to raise the Vitamin C level to a minimum of 35 milligrams per one hundred grams of juice, but also to prevent oxidation. Consequently, this juice is milky in color, similar to grapefruit juice in appearance.

### Some New Varieties

THERE are several new varieties of strawberries and raspberries growing on the test plots at the Morden Experimental Station that seem worthy of attention. Two of the promising varieties of strawberry were named late in 1946 by the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Station. One of these was Arrowhead, a June bearing variety, from a cross of Duluth x Dunlap. The plants compare with Dunlap in yield and are vigorous, healthy, hardy, perfect-flowered and set runners freely. The fruits are regular in shape and large and firm; deep bright red in color, with richly colored flesh of a mild, acid, pleasant flavor. The variety is highly rated for freezing, jam making or dessert.

The second seedling, called Evermore, has the same parentage as Arrowhead, but is an everbearing type. The plant appears to be fully winter hardy, somewhat drought tolerant, and fairly satisfactory in runner production. The fruit is medium sized, glossy, medium to dark red in color, and somewhat aromatic, fair to good quality, and has a distinctive flavor.

Glenheart, another variety of promise, was originated by Wm. Oakes of Miami, Manitoba. The plants are strong and vigorous, hardy and productive and excellent plant-makers but are somewhat subject to leaf-spotting. Fruits are large, heart-shaped, bright, attractive red, have medium firm flesh, and are fair to good quality. All three of these strawberry varieties freeze well.

Two raspberry seedlings were named by the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa last year. Those have been under test at Morden for eight years. Muskoka shows rather more promise than the second variety, Tweed. Muskoka is one of the hardest of the Ottawa introductions, and yields well. Production of this variety has surpassed that of Chief, Trent, Viking and Ruddy, and compares with Gatineau and Madawaska, but is not as good a producer as Latham. Tweed has not proved either as hardy or as productive as Muskoka, under various conditions as they are experienced at Morden. Both varieties rate highly for dessert or freezing.

A. J. Porter of Parkside, Saskatchewan, has introduced Honeyking. This new variety is a cross between Viking and a local wild raspberry. The canes are slender, hardy and productive, characteristic of the wild parent. The berries are medium size and darker red than Viking, moderately firm and round. They are very good when canned or frozen, and make a fair dessert. Northern areas might profitably give this selection a trial.

# WHEAT GROWERS

## check these Figures...

Probable dockage  
for Smut... **15¢** per bushel

Average Wheat Yield  
per Acre... **15** bushels  
(15¢ x 15 = \$2.25)

DOCKAGE PER ACRE **\$2.25**

Bunt-no-More costs... **3¢** per bushel

Average bushel seed grain  
sowed per acre... **1½**

(3¢ x 1½ = 4½¢)

COST OF BUNT-NO-MORE **4½¢** per acre

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by the makers of Weed-No-More "80"



## Those Island Pigs

Continued from page 10

The Provincial Boar Bonus Policy, under which all Class A boars standing for public service are bonused by a cash grant of \$12 per year, with \$8 for Class B boars, and under which policy it is necessary for all boars to be inspected at least once a year, has been another very important link in improvement. This inspection has been turned over by the provincial department to Clay and his Dominion men. They use their trips to inspect and discuss the whole herd with the owner; to recommend elimination and replacement of certain sows and boars; and to review generally the whole conduct of pig operations on a farm. So well has such advice been given and received that Clay and his men stand in the unique position of being at the same time inspectors for, guides to, counsellors and friends of, all breeders. They also are the practical salesmen for the breeders. No pig is sold for export from the Island without Clay being consulted. Without fear or favor, he does not hesitate to cull those which do not come up to his standards and, in the main, he fixes the price at which the accepted pigs go to new buyers. In effect, Prince Edward Island is one large, centrally supervised breeding unit as far as pigs are concerned, and so far, the results have been of the best.

Clay and his breeders have accepted the idea that length in a pig is artificially induced: Native wild hogs, and most of the domesticated breeds, were comparatively short-bodied. Length has been bred into the pigs for a definite purpose, but old traits are dominant, and constant attention must be paid to length in sires and dams, or short market pigs soon result. They do not believe that a young boar or gilt, at six months, should have the same depth and fullness of body that is expected in a mature animal. They believe that longer legs go with longer bodies, and that medium length of head must also go with longer pigs. They are impatient with the showman who insists that the ear must be thus and the tail set so. Yet, the end result of their program of breeding for stock that will produce high-grading carcasses is very pleasing to the eye of a lover of good pigs.

A LITTLE digression here may be pardoned. While Clay and his breeders were breeding up to the excellent bacon hog they now have, another well-known breeder, on the opposite coast of Canada, was working on the same idea. "Pete" Moore, of the Colony Farm, Essondale, B.C., is known the world over for his work in linebreeding high-producing Holsteins. Not so well known is his work with hogs.

Faced with the necessity of supplying at least 25 finished hogs weekly for the Essondale institution, he had to maintain a large breeding herd. Being just a few miles from the packing plant at Sapperton, his finished hogs were killed and graded there, and returned for cutting and use at the institution. Moore soon found that the progeny of a few sows and one or two boars, far outgraded those of the others. Quietly, as with his Holsteins, he started to increase the good lines and eliminate the rest. He inbred and linebred, and continually checked his

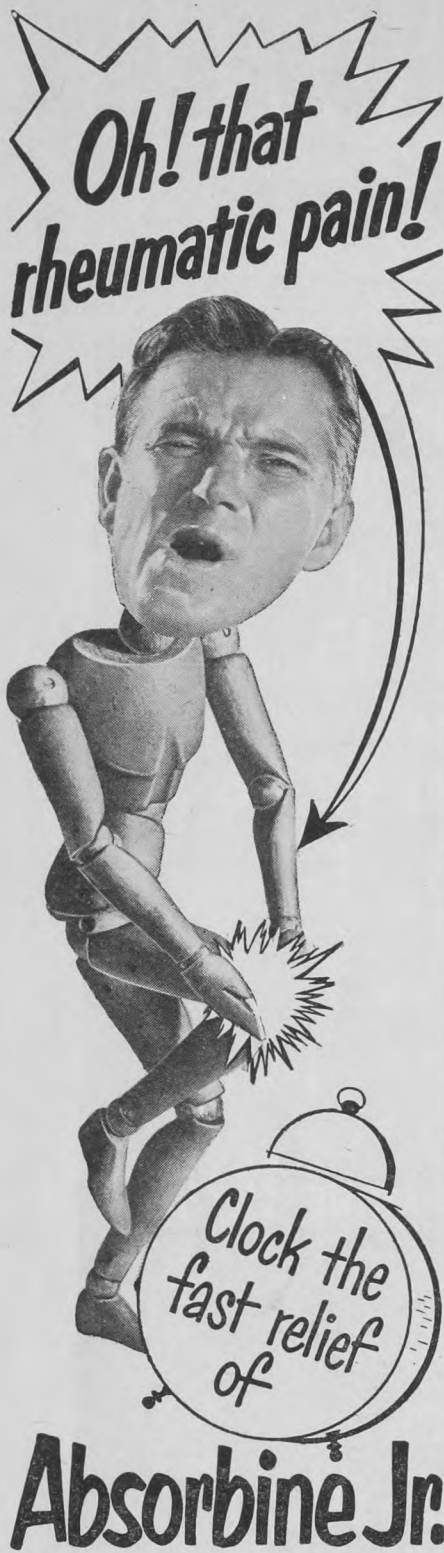
operations by means of plant grading. Finally, just before he retired, all his females traced to one or two sows, and his boars to one or two lines.

Recently the writer saw a dozen pens, of 25 finishing pigs each, at the Colony Farm. In every pen were pigs which could easily have been mistaken in type for purebred Prince Edward Island hogs. It must be significant, when, with some 4,000 miles separating them, two breeders, after years of concentrating on the production of high-grading bacon carcasses, come up with approximately the same live type of breeding stock.

THE first Island pigs to come West, were ordered by mail by one or two far-sighted breeders. In 1946, a carload of breeding stock was split between Manitoba, Saskatchewan and northern Alberta. In 1947, another carload established a number of Advanced Registry Breeding Clubs west of Saskatoon, under the direction of C. A. Cooke of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. In 1948, the additions within those clubs were used to start additional clubs in the northwest section of the province. In 1948, also, a carload of stock was divided between Saskatchewan and northern Alberta, and still another went to southern Saskatchewan and central Alberta. In 1949, the swine breeders' section of the Prince Albert (Sask.) Agricultural Society paid \$500 for old Woodstock Duke 14A (the boar which had made an outstanding breeding record on the Island), 18 bred sows and gilts for members of the section, and an extra ten bred gilts, which were brought along at the same time to help defray expenses. Later sold at auction, these gilts averaged \$187 each and cleared enough over their cost to pay for the boar, all expenses of shipment, and leave some money with the section. At this writing, two additional carloads, 144 head in all, are being distributed from Winnipeg. Of this quantity, all but ten head are from sows which have fully qualified in Advanced Registry with carcass scores ranging from 80 to 94 points. Certainly worth mention, too, is the carload of young gilts and boars which the Island Swine Breeders' Association donated for free distribution among the flooded farmers of the Red River Valley in June of this year.

Island pigs cause argument in the West because many breeders feel that they do not possess the bone, substance and ruggedness necessary for western conditions, but it might be noted that the Island itself is no tropical paradise in winter. Certainly, on their own terms, the maturity records for all sows qualifying under Advanced Registry across Canada gives the Island sows top rating. Certainly, they cut beautiful carcasses, showing great length, smooth shoulders, large hams, and a peculiarly even ribbon of back fat, whether on light or heavy carcasses.

The sprinkling of Island pigs in western Canada has as yet been too thin to measure their effect on commercial hog production, but they have registered at the leading shows and sales. At the Calgary Fall Show, 1948, the outstanding litter was sired by an Island boar. At the Edmonton spring sale of bred sows, 1949, ten sows by an Island boar averaged \$137, while 98 others, with no Island blood, made



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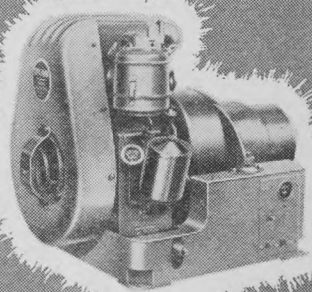
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only \$95. At the same sale a year later, 15 half-bred Island sows made an average of \$116 each, as compared with \$105 for 29 others. At the Saskatoon Sale of bred sows, April, 1950, the champion and reserve sows were Island-bred. Six of that breeding averaged \$125, while 28, bred elsewhere, made only \$97. At the Prince Albert Sale of boars, October, 1949, where Island blood largely predominated through the influence of the breeding clubs already mentioned, the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture bought some 40 boars for its Municipal Boar Policy, although never more than half a dozen had been purchased at that sale before. At the Saskatoon Advanced Registry Sale of boars and sows, September, 1949, 12 head, the get of one Island boar, included the champion boar and the champion and reserve gilts. The five boars averaged \$176, compared with \$92 for 20 other boars in the sale; while the seven gilts averaged \$112, compared with \$77 for the other seven gilts sold. At the Regina Fall Show, 1949, the coveted Breeder-Feeder trophy for boar, gilt and market hog from one litter, was won by pigs from an Island sow, and like honors in the same event at the Brandon Show in 1948 went to the get of an Island boar. The trophy for the highest-scoring sow qualifying in Advanced Registry in Saskatchewan in 1949 went to a sow of pure Island breeding, Payndale Empress 25B, with a carcass score of 90 points.

PERHAPS one of the most beneficial effects to follow the entry of Island pigs to western show rings has been the demonstration that sows and boars do not have to be built along the general lines of good beef steers to produce Grade A market pigs at six months or less. Gone for the most part are the short, upturned noses and undershot jaws of a few years ago. Much more attention is being paid to length of side and smoothness of

shoulder, and less and less is being heard of the necessity of "ruggedness and constitution," which once were thought to be prerequisites for easy feeding qualities.

Western Canada has not been alone in appreciation of the 'bacon quality' of Island hogs. At the 1949 Toronto Royal, the premier carcass award of the swine show, the Brethour trophy for the best Wiltshire side, went to an Island exhibitor, and others placed first in a very strong class, for pen of three live bacon hogs. In the last year or two there has been an increasing demand for Island breeding stock by Ontario breeders, and probably by now, Quebec has taken as many Island pigs as have been shipped to the West. The United States has also been interested, and single boars and sows have been shipped to many of the leading breeders and institutions there, not to mention three consecutive carload shipments to Davenport, Iowa, the heart of the Corn Belt.

Needless to say, Clay and his breeders have been gratified by the increasing demand for their products, but at the same time they appreciate the necessity of strict adherence to the high standards they have set for themselves, if this export market is to continue. In the five years during which the writer has been familiar with Island pigs on their home farms, great improvement has been made. Testing and selection have weeded out the very extreme types, without sacrificing anything in carcass quality or maturity. The present end results are sows and boars which should be of great value in any district where hogs are beginning to lack a bit of length, or need refining of the shoulders, or where overfinish at an early age has been preventing otherwise good hogs from making Grade A carcasses.

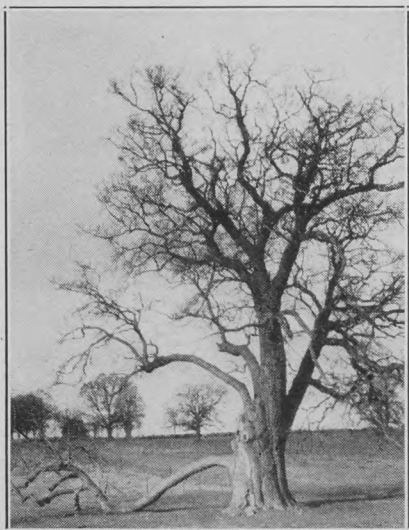
(NOTE: F. M. Baker is western representative of the Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers.)

## Hangmen's Trees

*Trees in England live to very great ages. A correspondent writes of trees living today that have attained distinction because, in ages past, unfortunates have been hanged from their branches*

by J. D. U. WARD

SEVERAL trees in the United Kingdom are famous as hangmen's trees. That is, they are supposed to have been used, at one



The great oak at Radley, near Oxford, perhaps the most famous of England's several "hangmen's trees."

time or another, for executions. The great oak at Radley near Oxford is even supposed to have carried, during the Civil War of 300 years ago, nine human bodies; but the best local authorities are not quite sure about the story. Incidentally, this tree was rejected as unfit for naval timber as far back as the wars with Napoleon, 150 years ago.

Other hangmen's trees include the Abbot's Oak at Woburn, now the seat of the Duke of Bedford. The last abbot of Woburn Abbey is supposed to have been hanged on the tree in 1537, when Henry VIII dissolved the abbey. Yet another oak, near Bristol, is said to have been used in 1685 for the hanging of rebels found guilty of helping the Duke of Monmouth, who was himself beheaded with an axe. Another tree, again an oak, served as a gallows for sheep-stealers: it stands at some crossroads in Somerset and is marked on the map as the Felons' Oak. Has Canada any hangmen's trees?

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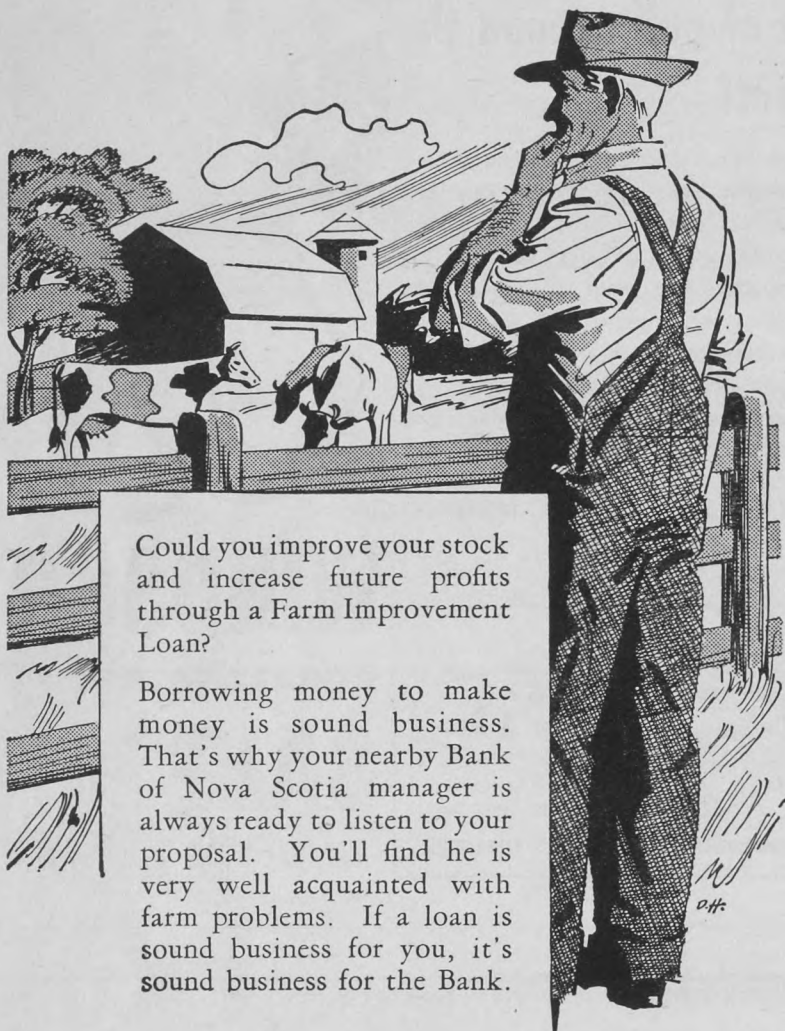
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## Frozen Grain as Seed

*Some caution should be exercised in the testing and using of frosted crops for next year's seed supply*

WHEN a group of farmers gather on the street corner on Saturday night a popular topic of conversation is the effect frost damage is likely to have on the germination of this year's crop. Recognizing this as a real problem The Country Guide interviewed Dr. C. W. Leggatt, in charge of seed research, Plant Products Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, with the idea of getting some of the facts.

"I do not think the frost has created a very much worse situation than we have had on occasion in the past," said Dr. Leggatt. "The germination tests in the laboratories do not indicate that it is too bad. On the other hand, as far as oats and barley are concerned, we may well not yet have tested enough samples to make sure. Also, germination can alter over a comparatively short distance geographically. The stage at which the seed is frozen and at which it is harvested also has an influence on germination."

This last statement deserves some elaboration. Suppose that a field was seeded early and cut when the weather was still warm, the seed will mature further in the swath or sheaf after it is knocked down. If, on the other hand, a later-seeded crop is cut at exactly the same stage of maturity and is exposed to the cool weather of later fall, the seed may enter into a period of dormancy that it often has been found hard to break in the laboratory.

On the average germination will tend to be slightly higher in a sample of grain that has been cut, stooked and threshed than in a sample that has been swathed and combined. Below this, again, appears to stand the sample that has been straight combined. The difference lies in the stage of maturity. Grain that is cut and lies before it is threshed will mature further while the straw is drying.

Frequently the incidence of dormancy will be less in a sample from the top of a swath than from the lower surfaces. The reason for this, of course, is that at the top the grain gets more sun and air, and matures more evenly than that below.

Neither of these factors is presumably important enough to justify a change in the methods of harvesting. They do, however, suggest some of the complexities of measuring dormancy in a sample.

The technique used in the Plant Products Laboratories for breaking this dormancy period is a "prechilling" treatment. The seed is held for approximately four or five days at around 46° F., before being exposed to germinating temperatures. This treatment is similar to that to which the seed is normally subjected when it is seeded in cool soil in the spring. In this way the laboratory attempts to reflect probable germination in the field under favorable conditions. It is impossible to match the soil conditions exactly, and, as a result, laboratory germination is typically a little higher than field germination.

Dormancy is so pronounced in some samples that they do not respond immediately to the prechilling treatment, and require a rest period that may vary from a few days to several months,

though the latter is rare. When dormancy is a factor, it can be recognized by the fact that the ungerminated seeds remain firm and fresh. If this condition exists, the sample is retested in the laboratory at a later date and the full germination potential is realized.

ONE or two things emerged most forcibly from this discussion with Dr. Leggatt. The first is that if a farmer plans to use seed that has been frozen, he should have it tested. This is particularly so of oats and barley, where the frost damage does not affect the physical appearance of the kernel as much as it does with wheat.

A second point indicated by Dr. Leggatt is that it is most difficult for someone who is not trained to test accurately. In the first place it is difficult for the prechilling treatment to be given on the farm, and grains that will not germinate on a blotter by the kitchen stove might germinate in the soil next spring. On the other side of the ledger, certain seeds will be counted as viable that would not produce plants. Some will sprout, but the sprouts will be so weak that they will never emerge. Others may be abnormal, as in the case of sprouts that are spiral and grow around the seed. These, also, would not emerge. This last factor is particularly noticeable in oats and barley.

A further feature of importance was pointed out by Everett Robertson, District Seed Analyst, at Winnipeg: "When frozen, shrivelled grain is used for seed, even if it germinates—as it very likely would—if the young plants freeze down once next spring it is quite likely that the crop will be lost. Good, plump seed might come back, but the weaker, shrivelled kernel would not have the reserve of strength. The vitality is lessened, and so the using of badly frozen seed becomes something of a gamble."

"On the other hand there is one danger some people might fall into," added Dr. Leggatt. "This is, of trying to compensate for the apparent weakness of the frozen seed by seeding more grain per acre. There is less weight per bushel and small kernels, so that this procedure could lead to seeding that is much too heavy."

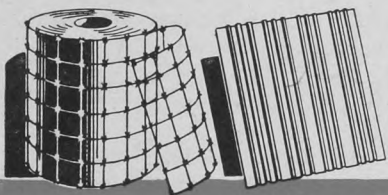
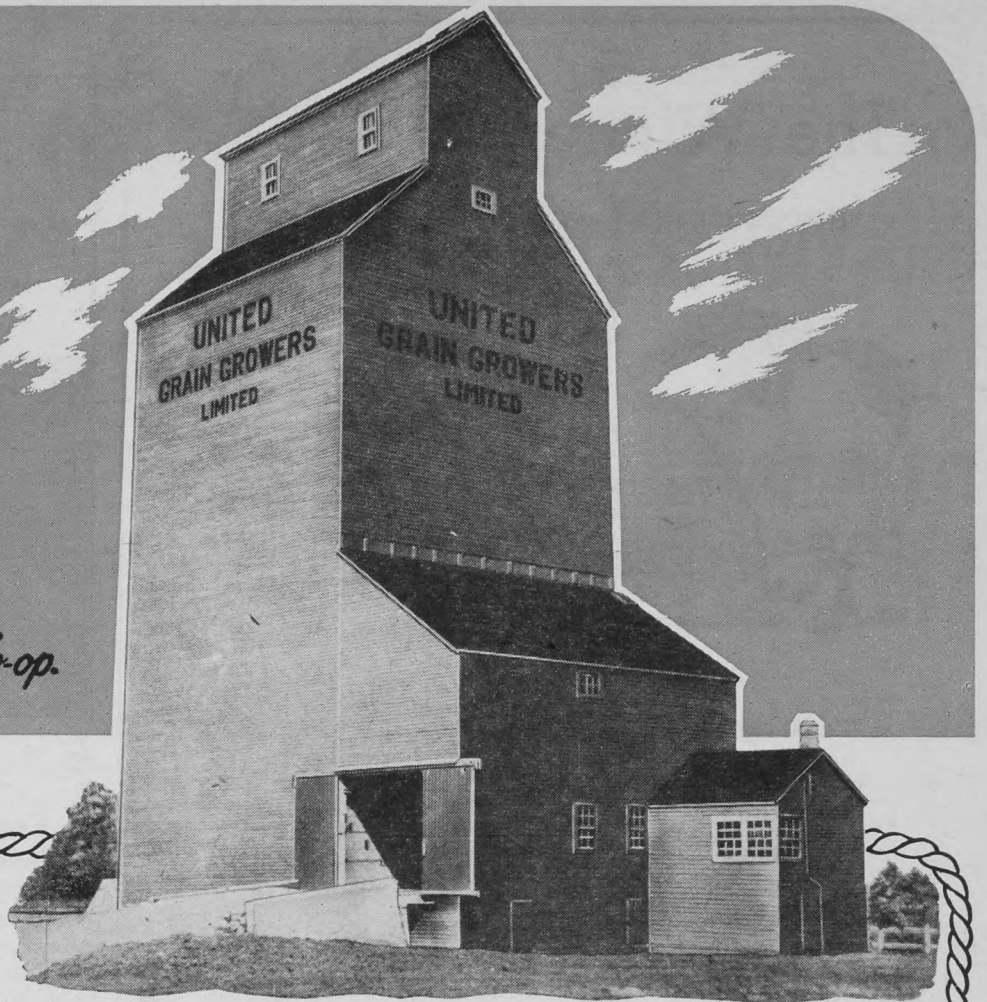
There was complete agreement between Mr. Robertson and Dr. Leggatt that the thing to do was to have the seed tested by a qualified analyst so that a farmer will know just what he has. This test can be done at the Plant Products laboratories in Vancouver, Calgary, Saskatoon and Winnipeg. The addresses are Postal Station C, Vancouver; Immigration Building, Calgary; 523 Federal Building, Saskatoon; and 730 Dominion Public Building, Winnipeg. The sample must be sent to the laboratory in the province in which the farmer requesting the service lives. Some of the grain companies have laboratories in which they will test seed as a service to their patrons. Such tests are also reliable.

As a final comment, Dr. Leggatt pointed out that if a farmer plans to have his seed tested he should mail his sample at once. It is more than likely that by February and March all the laboratories in the country will be swamped.—R.O.H.



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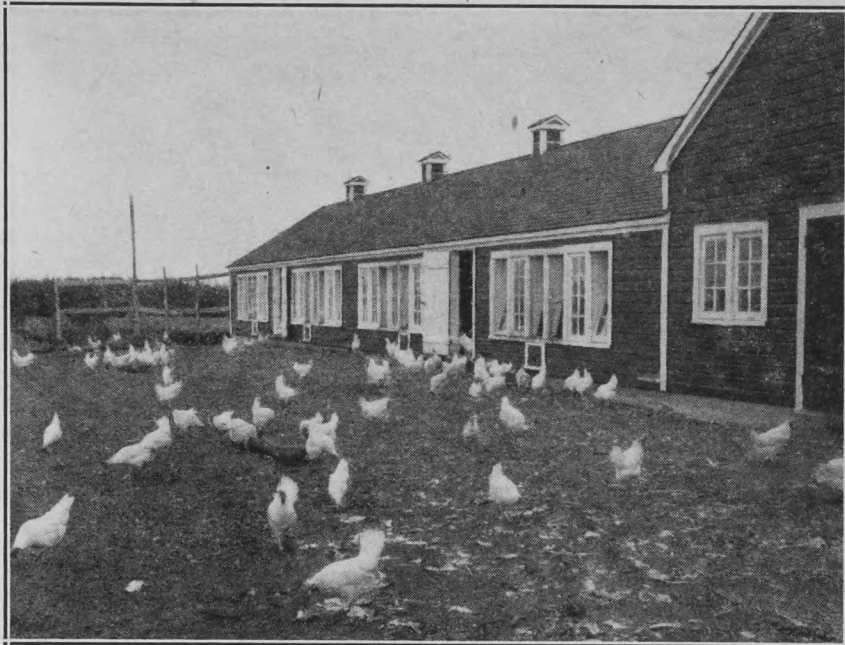
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### Feeding Laying Birds

UNSATISFACTORY levels of production in the poultry flock can result from any one of a number of causes. However, improper feeding and management is as universal a cause of disappointing production as any.

Most producers now accept the necessity of feeding a good laying mash. However, many do not realize the importance of the method in which it is fed. Recent work conducted by A. P. Piloski at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, points up the importance of correct feeding practices.

Tests were made using three groups of birds. The grain mixture used in all tests was in the proportion of 200 pounds of wheat and 100 pounds each of oats and barley. The first group received a mash made up of the grain mixture and concentrate in the ratio of 2:1. The mash was kept in front of the birds at all times, and in addition they received a morning and night feeding of the grain mixture, the amount fed being controlled to equal the amount of mash eaten. The second group received the grain mixture and mash in the proportion of 5:1, while the third group had access at all times to the grain mixture and the concentrate, the two being fed in separate troughs.

Egg production was much greater under the first method of feeding than under the other two. Production in the first group was 33.9 per cent higher than group three and 51.5 per cent higher than group two. It was noted that birds showed a preference for grain over mash. A high intake of grains resulted in accumulation of abdominal fat and lower egg production.

These tests indicated that the intake of laying mash should be quite high if good egg production and body weight are to be maintained. Over-feeding of scratch grains is not a good practice.

Heavy breed pullets being housed in the fall need about 10 pounds of grain per 100 birds per day. In the winter this should be increased to 12 pounds and reduced again in the

spring. The consumption of mash can be encouraged by giving light feedings of wet mash or pellets when production reaches about 40 per cent and gradually increased as production increases. These feedings are usually given at noon; the amount fed should not be more than the birds will clean up in 20 minutes.

Lights used to give a 12 to 13-hour day are helpful if mash consumption begins to fall off in the late fall or winter. Having adequate hopper space also has some effect on production, as the birds eat litter if they cannot find space at a feed trough when they get down from the perches in the morning. This reduces their intake of nutrients and reduces egg production. A final important thing to watch is the water pans. Allowing the pans to go dry for only a short time is enough to cause a moult in pullets that are producing heavily.

### Chemical Gain

A NORTH DAKOTA poultry raiser, Mrs. Cassius Hardy, of Rockton, has been doing some experimental work on the use of chemicals for fattening cockerels. She has found that the use of di-ethyl stilbesterol increased the weight of the 145 birds on which she used the treatment by an average of 1½ pounds each over cockerels in her flock which did not receive the drug. It is reported that the treated birds were not only heavier but that they actually used less feed.

Poultry agents of the North Dakota Agricultural College Extension Service recommend this chemical treatment for cockerels. Trials at the Experimental Station there have shown that the practice is profitable. The chemical is injected as a pellet beneath the skin of the neck of the bird. It causes the cockerel to become less active and more rapid gains are made. The cost of the treatment amounts to about three cents per bird.

### Eliminate the Boarders

FEED and labor costs are high, so that it is important to eliminate any birds that are not going to produce a lot of eggs, if the poultry project is to provide net returns.

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good bird is vigor. This is indicated by alert carriage, bright eyes and close, glossy feathering. The comb should be fairly large, full, red and fine in texture, and the wattles should be thin and silky. Birds with rough, coarse, pale or scaly combs and sunken eyes are not likely to prove to be good layers.

The body of the good bird will be long, broad across the back, deep from back to keel, and the keel will be straight. The breast should be plump and full. There should be a good depth between the pubic bones and the end of the keel, with a good spread between the pubic bones. Shanks should be clean, flat, thin and soft at the back.

The breeder who is planning to sell hatching eggs will have to select to breed standards. The birds to discard are those carrying disqualifications such as sprigs, stubs, split wing, twisted feathers and crooked or twisted keels. A bird that is underdeveloped for its age should also be discarded.

#### Sickness in the Flock

WE have now reached the time of year when the problem of colds and roup presents itself in some turkey flocks. It is not likely to be quite as bad this year as in some previous years, as there has been sufficient moisture to provide fall green feed in many areas. However, some infection is likely to occur.

The ailment can usually be recognized by the presence of a nasal discharge and hoarseness and coughing, and later a swelling of the sinus cavities below the eyes. In very severe cases this swelling will become so bad that the eyes will close and the bird can no longer see to feed. Some types are infectious, in which case the organism can be passed from bird to bird.

Proper feeding will keep the birds' resistance high, and reduce infection. The most common feeding deficiency is that of vitamin A which is found in green feed and fish oil. A deficiency of this vitamin weakens the lining of the nasal passages and throat, and it is here that cold and roup infection will enter.

Those birds which show symptoms of infection should be isolated. At the same time the diet of the whole flock should be improved. This can be achieved by feeding a turkey concentrate at the recommended rate. A common practice, in order to provide additional vitamin A, is to feed a wet mash to which has been added four to six tablespoons of fish oil per 100 birds per day. An amount should be fed which the birds will clean up in 20 minutes.

Those birds which have the infection should be sprayed at night with a mixture consisting of six ounces of Listerine, two ounces of eucalyptus, one ounce of spirits of camphor and two quarts of coal oil. In the case of birds which are seriously infected, the head should be dipped into this solution.

It is worth repeating that the entry of cold and roup in the turkey flock can be largely prevented through proper nutritional practices. The prevention of the disease is much less costly and troublesome than its cure.

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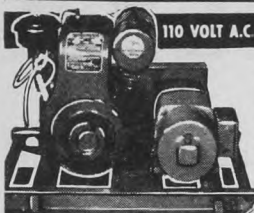


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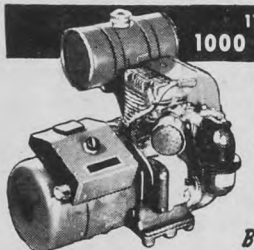
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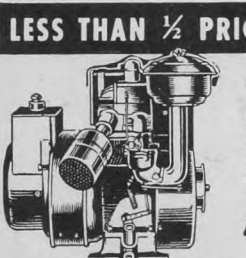
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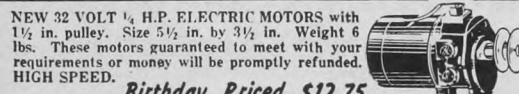
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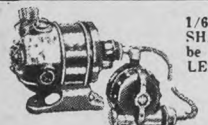
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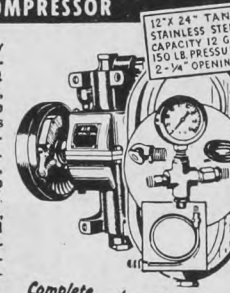
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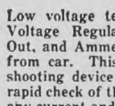
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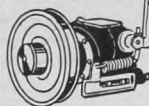
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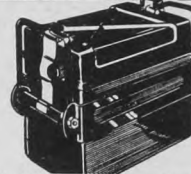
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## Electrified Lantern

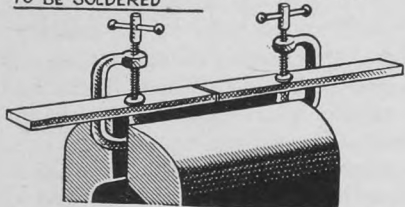


The old oil lantern can be fitted with an electric light fixture and used to give a rustic and attractive atmosphere in a cabin or at the back porch. The electric cord should be run down through the center of the top of the lantern through a hole which is cut smoothly. Solder a metal washer or place a rubber washer in the hole to prevent the edges of the metal from cutting into the wire. The socket for the bulb should be fastened solidly to the sides of the lantern head with either a block of wood or a metal brace.—A.P.

## Welding Clamps

Butt joints can be soldered or welded most easily by holding the materials in two "C" clamps. The

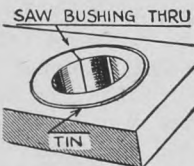
TWO C-CLAMPS IN VISE HOLD METAL TO BE SOLDERED



clamps can be held in a vise which permits adjustments sufficient to make proper alignment. With both hands free to do the work, a neater job can be done.—H.E.F.

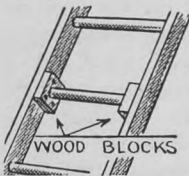
## Emergency Bushing Repair

While overhauling an old car engine, I found I had neither new bushings nor a reamer to take up the wrist pin wear. I sawed through one side of the old bushings with a hacksaw blade and then removed the bushings carefully. I cut thin metal shims to fit under them and pressed the bushings back into place. To ream out the contracted bushing I used a square stick which was wrapped around the middle with a two-inch strip of emery cloth. Holding the stick in both hands I whirled the rod around in the same direction as the cloth was wrapped until the bearing fit snugly.—W.J.B.



## Ladder Repairs

This method of repairing broken ladder rungs obviates the necessity of taking the ladder apart. Cut two square blocks from one-inch lumber. Make them the width of the ladder side pieces and of about the same length. If the broken rung is still long enough to reach from one side piece to the other, cut it to fit snugly between them. If a new rung is required, cut it to fit. Drill a hole through the center of each block to take the rung. Slide the blocks on the rung and place it in position, fastening it there solidly by turning wood screws through the blocks into the sides of the ladder.—C.R.D.



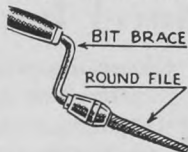
## Bull Chain Guard



Loose chains hanging from a bull ring are often troublesome as they catch in fences and bushes. To avoid the entanglements and damage which result from them, cut a long strip of canvas and sew it around the chain as a guard. Put some of the stitches through the links of the chain to prevent the canvas from slipping.—K.G.

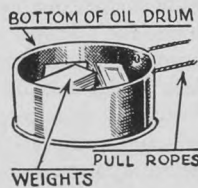
## Emergency Reamer

Round files can often be used as reamers for small bearings and small holes which are to be enlarged. The tang of the file is held in an ordinary bit brace and the reaming action is obtained by turning. Where it is desirable to prevent the filings from falling away or into the bearing, a very light coating of grease on the file may be used as a collector. I have used the system many times to ream out holes in castings where grease fittings are to be installed.—E.J.



## Novel Snow Plow

Cut off a barrel about one-quarter of the way up the side. Drill two half-inch holes in one side about 12 inches apart and four inches from the new top. Insert the ends of a half-inch rope through these holes and knot the ends of the rope on the inside of the barrel. Place 10 or 12 bricks in the barrel for weight then pull the plow along any paths or sidewalks which are to be cleaned and a smooth path with packed walls will result.—P.G.W.

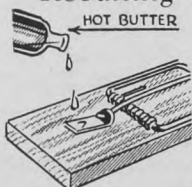


## Safe Candle Holder

A safe candle holder for use in camp or in a dark corner of the basement can be made from a pocket knife. Stick the large blade in the wall or tent post and the small blade, opened at right angles to the large one, into the base of the candle. Be sure the blades are inserted deeply to eliminate the danger of falling and the system will be very safe as the knife holds the flame at a safe distance from the post or wall.—A.B.



## Rebaiting Mouse Traps



Some people don't like to touch mouse traps, others are particularly hesitant when the trap has not been sprung but must be rebaited. In either case, an easy method is to pour a few drops of melted butter or bacon grease on the trigger of the trap. This also has the advantage of keeping it free from the human smell.—J.A.

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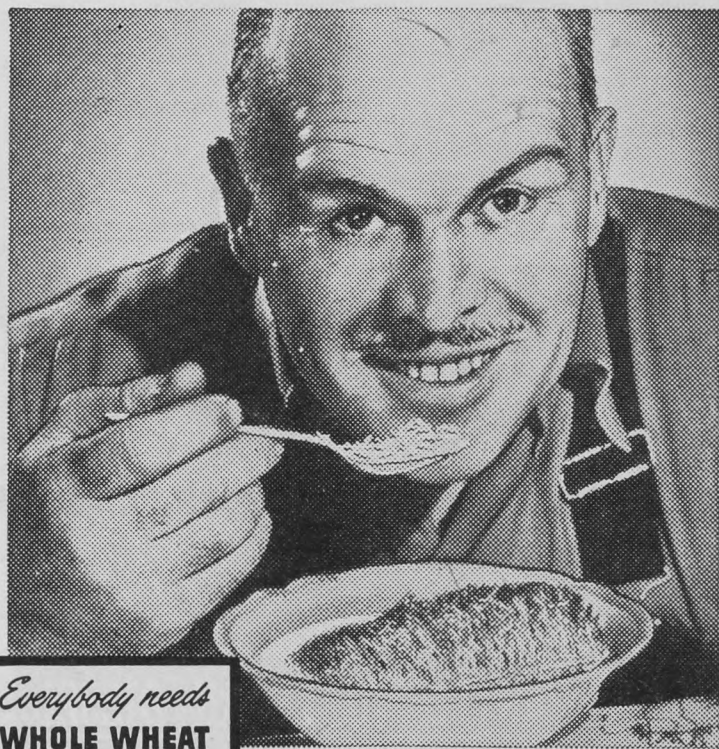
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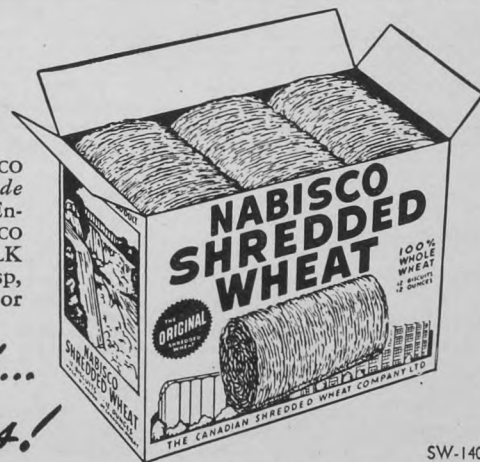
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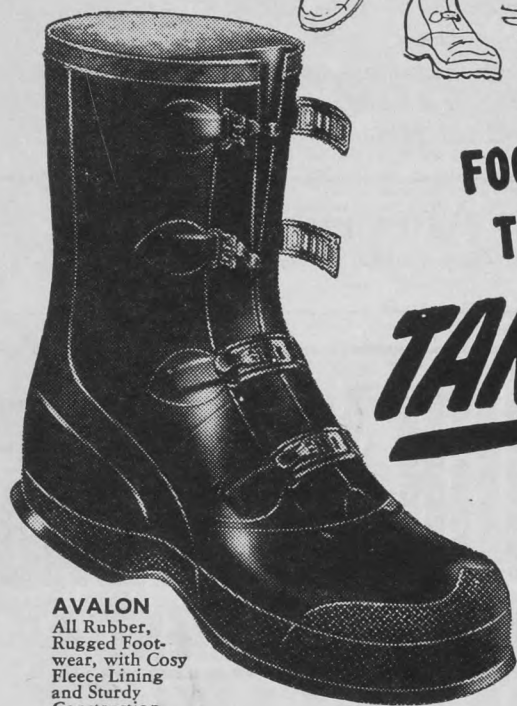
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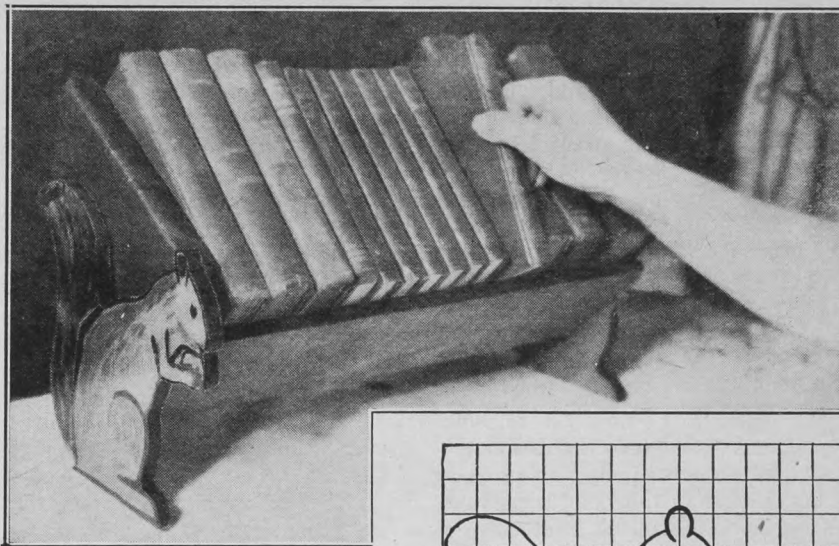
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## FARM YOUNG PEOPLE



The rack described in the accompanying article is useful and ornamental.

### Novel Book Trough

*Cheap materials produce an attractive book holder*

THIS unique little book trough is much different from the ordinary book ends, and will look well in any room. It is easily made from simple materials. Thin wood from a dried fruit box, plus a few small cans of quick drying enamel are all that is needed. A coping saw, a hand saw, hammer, nails and paint brush are all the tools required.

Select a box of clean, smooth wood, free from large knots or rough surfaces. Mark off a section of one of the wider pieces with one-inch squares, and reproduce the design shown in the accompanying drawing on the wood with pencil. Saw out two of the "squirrels" with jig saw or coping saw, and sand the edges smooth with medium, then fine sandpaper.

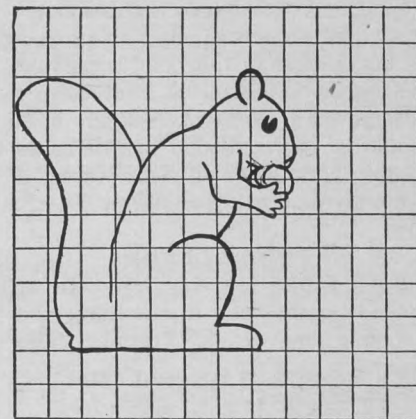
The trough itself may be of any convenient length, with 12 or 14 inches being about right for most uses. Nail two pieces together to make the "trough," and then nail the ends in place with small nails, making sure both are in such position that it will sit level without rocking.

After the parts have been nailed together, you are ready to paint it. Two colors of quick drying enamel are used. The colors used on the one shown in the photograph were light brown, and black. First, two coats of the brown enamel were applied, allowing several hours' drying time between coats; then, after the second coat had thoroughly dried, the outlines and shaded areas of the "squirrel" were applied with a small brush.

The inside of the trough may be lined with felt or other thick, soft cloth, glued tightly to the surface.—Paul Hadley.

### Nothing Too Important

THE club member's report is always considered one of the most interesting phases of club work for those who are engaged in young people's organizations. Recently Time magazine carried a report that was submitted by a 13-year-old 4-H Club member who lives in Albany, Oregon. This member, David Shelby, started his report in the late fall and ran it as follows: "November—Nothing special happened, except our club elected officers. I didn't make it. December—Lily went dry. January—Nothing spe-



cial happened. February—Same as January. March—Lily had a heifer and I named it Designer Aim Rosette. April—Blossom, our two-year-old cow, went dry. May—Everything went O.K. June—Blossom had a calf and I haven't decided what to name it. I exhibited at the Spring Jersey Show and didn't do too well. July—Nothing special happened, except our house burned down."

### Membership Increase

CANADIAN farm boys and girls have this year established a new record of club enrolment. At the present time there are 4,010 clubs with a membership of 64,081 Juniors, ranging in age from 10 to 21 years. The enrolment last year was 60,271. In 1931, the year in which the Canadian Council on boys' and girls' club work was organized, the enrolment stood at 21,142. There has been an increase since 1931 of 155.5 per cent.

The average age of members is 14.5 years and the average membership per club, 15.9. The greatest percentage increase over last year was recorded in Prince Edward Island. Within the short period of one year membership in the Island clubs has increased by 72.1 per cent.

### Course for Mechanics

A TWO MONTHS' farm mechanics course is to be presented in Saskatoon during the winter under the Federal-Provincial Youth Training program. The purpose of the course is to allow those attending to gain information about machinery that will be of use to them when they return to their farms. The course is to be held in the Canadian Vocational Training School. There will be two courses, the first from October 31 to December 22, 1950, and a repetition of this course from January 3 to March 2, 1951. The course will be available to young men between 16 and 30 years of age.

Information and applications are available from L. C. Paul, Extension Department, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.



## President -- S.F.U.

Continued from page 9

there were only seven, including Joe. Finally, Alex Cotter, the secretary of the Grain Growers' Local, joined the Union and helped it to get started. He also continued as secretary of the Grain Growers' Local for the next two years.

Meanwhile, all farmers' organizations in western Canada watched eagerly for developments in the effort to secure a re-establishment of the old Canadian Wheat Board of 1919-20. It is at least an interesting reflection, to wonder what would have been the course of grain marketing in western Canada, had the three prairie premiers been able to report in 1923 that they had found a man willing to act as chairman of a Canadian Wheat Board. Western Canada was still in the doldrums economically, and the premiers were forced to report to the Federal Government, who had offered to re-establish the Board, if an individual suitable to the three provincial governments could be found to act as chairman, that they could not find such a man. As a result, it was The Farmers' Union, meeting in Saskatoon, who issued the invitation to Aaron Sapiro, a New York lawyer who had interested himself in farm marketing pools, to come to Canada and tell the prairie farmers of another way out. What happened thereafter is not news. One wonders whether the Canadian Wheat Board today would be nearly 30 years old, or whether it would have found itself unable to withstand the sharp and tragic economic contrast between the late '20's and the early '30's.

At any rate the rise of the pools and of The Farmers' Union led to an amalgamation, in 1927, between The Farmers' Union and The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Mr. Phelps tells me that he was present at that convention and saw The Farmers' Union President, John W. Stoneman (later, for many years, a member of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada), elected president of the amalgamated organization. Two years later Stoneman was succeeded by George Williams, later Minister of Agriculture in the C.C.F. government of Saskatchewan; and in the same year J. L. Phelps was elected a director of The Farmers' Union for District 12. Since then approximately a dozen men have held the presidency of The United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, among whom were Andrew McAuley, Waseca; Fred Herman, Rocanville; George Bickerton, Neola; Frank Appleby, Pinkham; George Wright, Borden; and now J. L. Phelps, who, along with the presidency, inherited an organization debt of \$7,000, and an organization which had itself fallen into a condition similar to that once characterized as "innocuous desuetude."

SO serious was the state of the finances of the organization when Mr. Phelps assumed the presidency, that he told those who approached him on the subject, that he would accept only on two conditions: First, that membership relations, including fees, be revamped; and, second, that a general convention be called in four months' time for stock-taking purposes, at which it would be decided whether

or not Saskatchewan farmers appeared to want a continuation of the organization. By April, 1950, when this meeting was held in Saskatoon, the directors were able to view favorably, memberships to the value of \$20,000 and to recommend to the convention that the green light be shown.

Mr. Phelps told me that since he left school he had always maintained membership in one of the provincial farm organizations, and that he had only missed one annual convention in 25 years. I asked him, then, how he explained the gradual decline of the organization to the condition of comparative futility which existed when he took over a year ago. His reasons were, it seemed to me, both interesting and, to a considerable degree, valid.

"In the first place, when the wheat pools were formed, there was really only one place from which directors and delegates, to say nothing of chairmen and local committee men, could be recruited, and that was from existing farm organizations. The Farmers' Union, and later The United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section (and now again, The Farmers' Union) would not stand for the organization to be mixed up with trading organizations. Consequently, while officers for the pools, to say nothing of the poultry pools, the livestock pools and the co-operative movement generally, were drawn off from the farm organization, suitable timber for continued leadership in the farm organization became lacking to an increasing degree.

"Then in the early '30's the farm organization decided to take political action and prepare for elections coming up two years ahead. The selection of candidates siphoned off another group of well-known persons trained in the farm organizations. The farm movement probably missed a bet also, when it failed to recruit a sufficient number of younger men for replacement. In addition to all this, there was a feeling among some farmers that there was no longer any need for a general farm organization, since the commercial co-operatives were believed able to take on the old job as well as the new. I used to wonder, too, about this, but never lost my faith that a strong farm organization is very desirable."

AS of October 1, approximately, there were already recorded 15,300 S.F.U. members, the equivalent of perhaps 9,000 unit memberships. Memberships in The Saskatchewan Farmers' Union today is on a unit basis—that is to say, a family basis—and a membership fee of \$5 per quarter for the first quarter, \$2 per quarter for additional cultivated land, and \$1 per quarter for additional pasture land, includes both the farmer and his wife as senior members, and dependents from 12 to 21 years as members in the Junior Section of the Union. Unit memberships average between \$8 and \$9 although Mr. Phelps was ready to recall one which amounted to \$36 and another \$37. He also shook his head sadly at the costs incidental to organization work today. With six or seven organizers out in the field, and from 14 to 17 people employed in all, in addition to other administrative costs, including the cost of publishing The Union Farmer which is sent to each farm unit, expenditures were running un-

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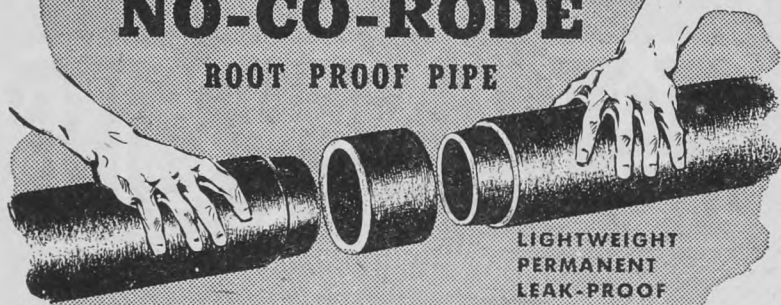
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comfortably high. He felt, however, that after the first year, organization expense would be greatly lessened.

He had been surprised, also, that the higher membership fees had met with no more opposition than had been the case. "The railroad strike scared farmers. They are beginning, now, to see that they have to organize to protect themselves."

Within weeks of his defeat in the provincial election, Mr. Phelps was approached to go back into the farm organization. He refused at the time, because he felt that his political connections would not operate in the interests of the farm movement and he was also somewhat doubtful of the conviction among farmers that a strong general farm organization was essential to their welfare. His first inclination, and that of his wife, was to go back to the farm; and he would have gone except for three children attending technical school in Regina. On their account, it was decided to make Regina the family headquarters for a time. Two or three possibilities were available in the Provincial Government service, but J. L. Phelps had no desire to warm a civil service chair, unless it would enable him to do some really useful work for agriculture.

Finally, developments in the field of rural electrification, through the Saskatchewan Power Corporation, presented themselves, and he accepted the opportunity, drew up a new act, and looked forward to a period of useful service. Within three months he was disillusioned and resigned. For a time his family remained in Regina, but are now moved and settled in Saskatoon, which is closer to the farm at Wilkie. He had, while in the legislature, sold practically all of his farm equipment, and since most of his land was rented, there was no immediate necessity of going back to the farm, prior to the challenge offered again by The Farmers' Union. I gathered from him, and from other sources, that Mr. Phelps is not alone, among his family, in his interest in farm organizations. Indeed, on the very day of our interview in Saskatoon, Mrs. Phelps had taken a meeting for him at Colonsay, and during the previous week had addressed an organization meeting in Estevan.

**B**EFORE meeting Mr. Phelps in an interview which lasted four hours in the privacy of my hotel room in Saskatoon, I had in mind four questions to which I hoped to obtain answers. Questions one and two I did not pose directly, but gathered, from incidental statements and impressions, what I felt to be valid answers. The remaining two questions I did pose directly, but have paraphrased and condensed the answers which evolved in the course of discussion between us. These then are the questions, and their answers as I now understand them:

1. Why did you feel that it was worth while to revive a farm organization which had experienced such a long period of slow, but definite, decline in the favor of farmers in this province?

Answer: Because, regardless of the problems which exist at any particular period, or which do not exist, there remains a continuing need for a general type of farm organization which is apart from commercial enterprise, and which has for its prime objective, raising the level of living of all farm

families. Because there is no single commercial enterprise, co-operative or otherwise, which can speak for all farm interests, nor is there any joint co-operative organization yet evolved, which is qualified to do so. Because in any such period as the present, where government boards exert a direct influence on the welfare of agriculture, and many government policies are operating without the use of boards, there is too little representation of producers on boards whose activities directly affect the farmer's interests. Because the small farmer—the little man—who is, after all, most numerous, is most apt to be neglected, unless some general farm organization is available in which he will have a direct voice, and which is created to protect his interests.

2. Why did you finally conclude that you were the individual who could revive the general farm organization of Saskatchewan and lead it to the fulfilment of its functions as you understand them?

Answer: I finally agreed to assume the presidency of The Saskatchewan Farmers' Union for a number of reasons. I have been associated with farm organization work in Saskatchewan for more than 30 years, and I feel at home there. I am a farmer myself, and have a strong sympathy for the problems of the so-called little man. In some ways I have had a broader experience in public affairs than it is given to many farmers to possess. That, I think, places some special responsibility upon me, if I am called upon to assume it. I have come to believe that farmers realize, to a greater extent than I at one time thought they did, the importance and necessity of farm organization. I have a conviction that unless the basic primary industry of this country is in a healthy condition, the foundations of our national economy are insecure. Agriculture is surely one of our basic industries, and farmers are beginning to realize that the days of competition are largely over and that they will have to work more and more as a group together. They are coming to this organization much more rapidly than I figured they would. Moreover, I was, for the time being at least, available for the work, at comparatively small cost to the organization. Most of my land was leased, and my equipment disposed of, while my family was tied to the city because of the education of my children.

3. Since the growth of general farm organization membership is characteristically gradual, or slow, as the case may be, and because persons who are chronically discontented, radical or ultra-radical, commonly join new or revived organizations promptly and in relatively substantial numbers, how can The Saskatchewan Farmers' Union now prevent the more moderate or conservative elements of the farming community from reaching a wrong conclusion as to the basic philosophy of the Union?

Answer: There should be no doubt left in the mind of anyone that agriculture suffers from wrongs which are related to its place in the national economy. This always has been, and still is, true. The Farmers' Union will attempt to get these disabilities righted. Because a person is discontented or radically minded, should not prevent him from being heard in a general farm organization, if he is a



farmer. Because of this fact, radicals and even Communists may gain entrance. In any really democratic society they are few in number and cannot ultimately prevail against the reason and desire for fair play which has always been characteristic of our farmers. I have no fear that such an element is sufficient in numbers to be a disruptive factor. More moderate members must be attracted to the Saskatchewan Farmers' Union by a feeling that the organization can be useful, and that its policies can and will be developed democratically.

4. What about the question of farm strikes? Will this be a part of Saskatchewan Farmers' Union policy?

Answer: The right of any farmer to market his products, or withhold it from the market as he chooses, must be as undisputed as that of labor to strike, or of any other business man to open or close his business. This point accepted, the right of farmers to strike is clear. I believe that a strike, while justifiable in extreme circumstances, is a weapon of last resort. Nevertheless, The Farmers' Union does not disclaim a belief in direct action, if this should ultimately become necessary.

**D**URING the period when I interviewed Mr. Phelps, he was a very busy man. He was attempting to keep in touch with the active organization of the Union; he was arranging an interview with members of the Federal Cabinet on matters on which The Farmers' Unions of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba were officially protesting; and in between, he was attempting to help harvest a frozen crop of wheat. It was at his farm that I first met him to arrange a definite date for our interview, which was held a few days later. He was operating a self-propelled combine, and hurrying to get away elsewhere on Farmers' Union business. Dusty, hungry and depressed and irritated by the low grading of the crop and the wide spread between grades, he seemed brusque, and I feared to some extent for the interview which was to follow in a few days. In the event, however, I need not have done so, because from my point of view, we got along famously. Consequently, whatever may be the success which the farmers of The Saskatchewan Farmers' Union achieves in attaining its objectives, I shall continue to be grateful to it for an interview with its first president in its era of regeneration.



Scientists may soon be able to lower the cost of hybrid seed corn by eliminating the tassels.

# Farm Service Facts

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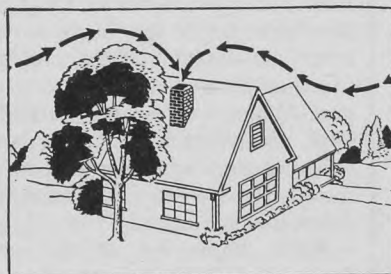
## Operation and Care of Space Heaters

To get the greatest satisfaction and comfort from your space heater, the most important thing is to have correct chimney draft. Two common troubles are *Insufficient Draft* and *Down Draft*. The first of these may be caused by any of the following: obstructions in the chimney restricting the natural elimination of smoke and soot; loose mortar between bricks, allowing outside air to counteract and hamper the upward draft. To correct this . . . repair the outside of the chimney with fresh mortar . . . make sure there are no loose bricks or other obstructions in the chimney . . . make all vent pipe connections with the chimney air tight.

*Down Draft* is caused when your chimney is lower than some part of the house or other surrounding object, such as a tall tree. Chimneys should extend at least two feet above the highest part of the house or tree. If this does not correct the trouble, a chimney crown or "down draft preventer" may be purchased and placed on top of the chimney.

### Make Use Of Draft Regulator

Each heater is supplied with a special Draft Regulator and it is very important that these regulators be installed in accordance



This diagram shows how down drafts are caused. The chimney should be higher.

with the manufacturers' instructions. This helps assure a constant draft at all times in the appliance.

### Tips On Starting The Burner

Any oil burner should be started on a low flame for about ten minutes. If you turn it suddenly up to high, you will most likely flood the pot. When operating the burner in the low position for a long time, as in spring or fall, when only a

little heat is required, see that it has ample draft so as to prevent carboning up. The way to handle this is to start on a low flame, then turn to the high setting for ten minutes in order to create a good draft quickly. This prevents fouling of the heater and burns up any carbon that may be there. It is much better to have complete combustion of the fuel, even if some heat is wasted, than to have incomplete combustion where the fuel produces soot and carbon instead of heat. Then when the burner is operating freely, set it low to produce the heat required.



This chimney will not work properly until the loose bricks are removed. Attach a weight to the end of a rope and drop it down the chimney. Pull it up and down a few times, and you can usually dislodge the obstruction.

### Keep Heaters Clean

Those who have been operating a heater last year should make certain that the heater is clean before firing up this fall. The heater should also be cleaned once or twice during the winter. The burner only needs to be shut off for about an hour, giving it time to cool off. Then, using a sharp tool such as a knife, or a stiff brush, go over the burner and remove the carbon. Scrape or brush it all over, inside and out, making sure that the little holes around the edge are open, as they admit the air. Directly in front of the burner, at the point where the fuel line enters, there is a small plug. Remove it and push a heavy piece of steel wire or thin rod through the hole and directly into the fire chamber. This will loosen any carbon deposits on the bottom of the burner and will allow the fuel to spread evenly over the entire bottom.

### Some Fuel Facts

Space heaters are designed for a specific type of fuel for best results . . . Esso Stove Oil, for example. Do not use tractor distillate. It is highly dangerous and in all probability will explode. Never use gasoline, crank case oil or naphtha. Avoid using fuel oil containing water. When an incorrect fuel is used you will not get satisfactory results and the heater will carbon up quickly. In the spring of the year when shutting off the heater for the summer, drain the tank and leave it empty. If oil is allowed to stand in the fuel tank, the acids in it may corrode the metal and cause leaks.

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## MONTHLY

### Currency Changes

Revaluation of the Canadian dollar in terms of currency of the United States, which began in October, is reducing the income of western farmers at the rate of tens of millions of dollars annually. The effect is most clearly shown in wheat. At the end of September the maximum price under the International Wheat Agreement had stood at \$1.98. At the end of October it was \$1.89, and there had been the same nine cents per bushel reduction in the price of wheat sold domestically in Canada. Export prices to countries outside of the International Wheat Agreement were correspondingly reduced. While initial prices remained unchanged it is evident that, provided there is no further alteration in the value of the dollar, the final payment on wheat of this year's crop is likely to be about nine cents per bushel lower than it otherwise would have been.

It was easy to observe the effect on wheat prices, because the Canadian Wheat Board had been making sales at the maximum under the International Agreement, and had to mark down its prices as soon as the currency change became effective at the beginning of October.

In other commodities additional market factors complicated the situation. For example, in anticipation of a currency change to be announced, there had been heavy selling of oats and barley on the Winnipeg market during the last few days of September and prices had declined somewhat. The announcement came out on Saturday, September 30 and probably most people expected that on the following Monday there would be a further decline. Instead, the prices of oats and barley moved sharply upwards that day, as a result of bad weather over the week end likely to damage both the corn crop in the United States and coarse grains in the Red River Valley. All that could be said was that the prices for oats and barley, largely governed as they are by values in export trade, were probably lower by about five per cent than otherwise would have been the case. The cattle market was thrown into confusion for a few days as buyers from the United States endeavored to adjust their ideas to the new condition. When it ultimately settled at a level somewhat lower than had prevailed at the end of September, prices south of the border had also moved down to some extent.

What happened at the end of September, 1950, was the reverse, to the extent of about 50 per cent, of what had taken place almost exactly a year before. For some time Canada had been maintaining this country's dollar at parity with that of the United States, under terms of this country's membership in the International Monetary Fund. Finding it impossible to maintain that level the government at Ottawa in September, 1949, marked the Canadian dollar down to a discount of ten per cent in terms of American exchange. At once export prices of farm products went up by ten per cent; for example the maximum price under the International Wheat Agreement for Canadian wheat advanced from \$1.80 to

\$1.98 at which level it continued for practically a year. As a result western farm income advanced during that year by \$50,000,000 or more. That was not all clear gain because other Canadian prices also advanced, and the cost of farming operations increased accordingly. Similarly loss of income this year may be offset to some extent by a reduction in prices which farmers have to pay. The difficulty is that while prices of export farm products moved down automatically in response to the currency change, other prices which during the past year had become adjusted to the exchange value of the Canadian dollar are slow to make a readjustment, and this applies most especially to wages.

One important difference this year is that the government at Ottawa did not set a new pegged exchange value for the Canadian dollar. Instead it removed its restrictions on trading in exchange so as to allow the Canadian dollar to find a level fixed by market transactions. The exchange rate fluctuates from day to day; when it reaches a level regarded as stable Canada will be expected by the other countries which are members of the International Monetary Fund again to establish a pegged rate to be firmly maintained for a time.

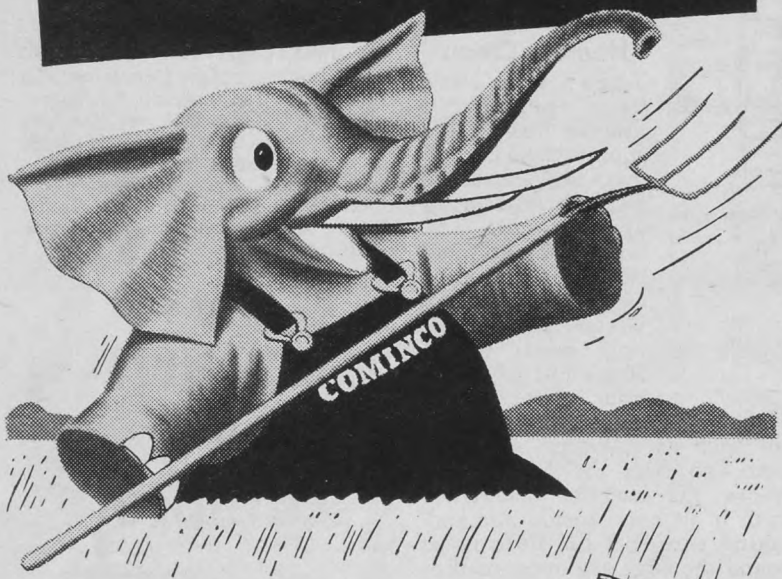
Important as these changes are to the Canadian producers, the buyer of Canadian wheat tends to be indifferent to them and not to care whether the farmer in western Canada is to realize \$1.80, \$1.98 or \$1.89 in Canadian funds for his wheat. These prices tend to look the same to the buyer overseas, who computes his cost, not in terms of Canadian dollars but in dollars of the United States, which are the essential exchange medium for a great part of international trade. The buyer abroad first provides himself with American dollars and then in New York, the great center of exchange transactions, converts these into Canadian dollars. With these he buys Canadian wheat and he does not worry about fluctuations in Canadian prices, provided that these correspond exactly with the fluctuations in the exchange rate he has to pay.

### Wheat Board Payments

Wheat Board cheques have already been mailed in settlement of the final payment on barley delivered during the 1949-50 crop year. Cheques in respect to oats were prepared immediately after mailing of the barley cheques, and may be in the hands of producers by the time this page is read.

The Wheat Board did not require producers to send in producers' certificates in respect of these payments on oats and barley. However it will require return of producers' certificates for wheat, before making final payment, expected shortly, in respect to the five-year pool which ended on July 31, 1950. The first run of cheques in that connection will cover certificates received by the Wheat Board up to October 21. When the second run of cheques is made it will cover all certificates later received up to the time thereof. To avoid any unnecessary delay producers who have not already done so should turn in wheat participation certificates issued prior

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## COMMENTARY

to July 31 last to their elevator agents for transmission to the Wheat Board.

Cheques covering oats and barley will amount in total to about \$42,000,000. What the wheat cheques will amount to will depend on decision of the government, not yet announced, as to whether or not it will provide some supplementary payment to be added to the amount in the hands of the Canadian Wheat Board for distribution. It is generally believed that the proceeds of wheat sales will be sufficient, if not supplemented by the government, to provide another 5c per bushel in addition to payments based on \$1.75 per bushel for 1 Northern in terminal elevators already received by producers. The total amount of wheat involved is approximately 1,400,000,000 bushels, so the minimum amount to be distributed should be in the neighborhood of \$70,000,000. That would bring the wheat settlement up to a basis of \$1.80 per bushel, and the total payment to some \$280,000,000 less than would be represented by a settlement based on \$2.00 per bushel.

The final settlement on wheat is expected to be at a flat rate covering all grades. In contrast the final settlements on oats and barley show very wide variations between different grades. On No. 1 Feed oats the final payment was 19.577 cents per bushel bringing the total for that grade to 79.577 cents per bushel. The lowest final payment was on No. 3 C.W. oats at 18.75 cents per bushel and the highest was on sample oats smutty at 34.187 cents per bushel. On No. 1 feed barley the final payment was 44.877 cents which, added to the initial payment, brought the total for that grade to \$1.31877 per bushel. On No. 3 C.W. six-row barley the final payment was 57.462 cents while on damp No. 2 C.W. six-row barley it was 62.359 cents per bushel.

Such variations in final payment will no doubt occur in connection with oats and barley of the current crop. They are also to be expected between different grades of wheat, so that the initial payment spreads may be modified or possibly intensified.

### A Problem of Grades

The Canadian Wheat Board has been bringing pressure upon the elevator companies and the railways to ship forward to terminal elevators high grade milling wheat in preference to lower grades. That illustrates one phase of the Wheat Board's selling problems this year. Because so much of the 1950 wheat crop is of low grade, the Board may well have to carry forward into another year a considerable volume of low grade wheat. On the other hand it may not be able to supply all the demand for high grade milling wheat, supplies of which could quite possibly be exhausted before the end of the crop year, while temporary shortages of such wheat in export position can easily occur.

Such preferential shipment although it helps to overcome some difficulties tends to create others. The railways for example may not be able to move grain quite so rapidly if they are forced to supply cars on a basis of selected points which have the high grades available rather than on the basis of

the greatest economy in the use of rolling stock. Country elevators in selecting special grades of wheat for shipment may not be able to make the maximum possible use of storage space. Farmers with low grade wheat to market may find it more difficult than would otherwise be the case to get such wheat into country elevators.

Had the full potentialities of the western crop as these stood at August 15 materialized, there would have been a large surplus of high grade wheat in excess of any market demand during the year that could be now foreseen. As events have turned out the problem in connection with such wheat is more likely to be to have sufficient quantities on hand where and when it is required. The main difficulty will be with the lower grades, a large percentage of which will have to be marketed for livestock feeding and not for human use. Number 6 wheat and feed wheat can be shipped into the United States without any quota restrictions, at a comparatively low ad valorem rate of duty, being classified by the customs department of that country as unfit for human consumption. Farmers in the United States have in the past used a great deal of wheat for feeding purposes, and understand the technique of such use. They will however buy wheat for feeding purposes only on the basis of comparative cost in relation to other feed grains. It is still uncertain how the customs administration in the United States will regard No. 5 wheat this year; if it is considered fit for milling for human use it will be excluded by quota.

Low grade wheat can find a market in Europe for feeding purposes, but there are other handicaps to overcome in addition to price competition with other grains. Farmers there have had comparatively little experience in feeding wheat except to poultry; in addition a sort of moral prejudice against feeding wheat to livestock prevails in Europe, as if that meant robbing human beings of bread stuffs in order to provide feed for livestock. There should be no special difficulty in selling No. 3 Northern which millers throughout the world have always recognized as a good milling grade. It is harder to dispose of No. 4 Northern, partly because many buyers have not had occasion in the past to use this grade, but also because most millers who are used to it want to employ only a small percentage in their milling mixes. Under present conditions millers abroad do not find it as easy as used to be the case to adjust the percentages of different wheats in their milling.

The natural preference of millers abroad for high grades is intensified under present conditions when they are able to buy only limited quantities of Canadian wheat and have to include high freight rates in their costs. Flour made from low grade Canadian wheat has sometimes found a market in the Orient on a price basis. Usually, however, when unmilled wheat was exported millers in Oriental countries have wanted high grades for the same reason as applied to European millers because they were buying only limited quantities and at a high cost in comparison with other supplies.

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## GILLETT'S FARM HINTS



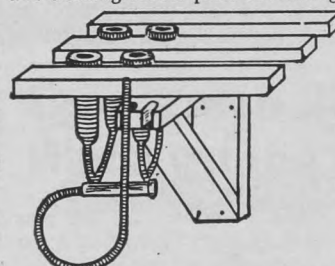
### HOW LYE HELPS DAIRYMEN

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Besides being an effective general cleanser for dairies, Gillett's Lye is particularly valuable for preserving and cleaning rubber parts of milking

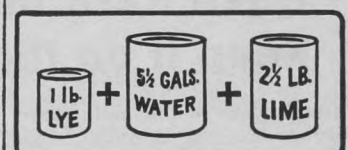


machines. After rinsing through teat cups and milk tubes with cold water, fill with weak Gillett's solution (2 tps. to a gallon of water) and leave on solution rack. Just before next milking, remove Gillett's and use to scrub down milk room floor. A solution rack gives far better results than immersing tubes and cups in a large container. The rack shown here is

suggested by the Department of Agriculture and is easily made.

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## Honey -- Crop of Many Uses

*Nature's nectar has been used as a food, sweet and medicine for many thousands of years*

by W. SCHWEISHEIMER

**H**ONEY has a three-fold function: it is a food, a luscious sweet-meat, and an agreeable medicine. Honey gives clear evidence that the nutritive values of food cannot be figured out with the help of arithmetic alone. Its principal components are water (about 18 per cent), dextrose (grape sugar, 34 per cent), levulose (fruit sugar, 40 per cent), sucrose (cane sugar, two per cent), dextrins and gums, minerals in minute quantities such as calcium, phosphorus, copper, manganese, etcetera. It would be incorrect to measure the value of honey for the human body by its sugar content only.

Honey never ceased to play an important part in the recipes of cooks and candymakers. Honey is the oldest known sweetening of mankind. It was known in ancient Egypt and further back in the old stone age, as is evident from records of that period. Prior to the introduction of the sugarcane from the tropics honey was the only sweetening substance in use.

**O**DOR, flavor and composition of various kinds of bees' honey are very different. These differences are produced by minute quantities of important ingredients. There is white honey from firewood, yellow honey from goldenrod, brown honey from poplar, and green honey from thistle. In Russia and Brazil there is black, and in Siberia snow-white honey. There is bland and mild honey, and other that is rich and heady. Scottish heather-honey has a purplish tint. Not two honeys are the same—a mile of country may make a distinct difference in the flavor of honey. Every flower produces a somewhat different kind of honey. Bees roaming over fields of clover, and those working in forest countries will produce totally different types. Color and clearness are other qualities of importance. A clear amber color generally means a good flavor. Fine honey should have the glitter and sparkle of sunlight.

In Florida bees are carried in barges to gather the honey of tupelo, while in Australia men live as nomads, carrying loads of bees to districts where the eucalyptus blooms. In

America the chief commercial honeys have their source in sweet, white clovers or alfalfa, others in cotton blossoms of the South, and the wild sage of California foothills. The standard weight of honey is about twelve pounds to a gallon.

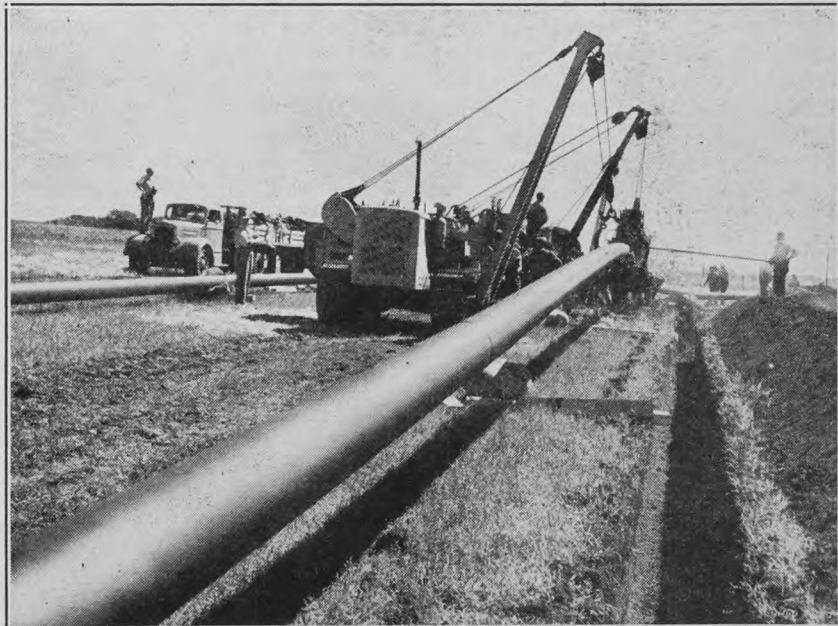
It is becoming important to blend the various qualities of honey in order to produce a good general standard. This is particularly so in England where much honey is imported. The consumers of honey like to have always the same taste in honey, and this can be obtained by blending different kinds of honey.

American, European and Australian honey have been examined and uniformly found to consist of 17 to 20 per cent of water and 80 to 83 per cent of sugar. Honey is rich in vitamins; the vitamin content depends largely on the kind of blossom available to the bees. Old honey is particularly appreciated because in it sugar has been transformed to a very digestible form.

Honey should always be stored where it is dry and warm. If it is kept for a long time, particularly in cold weather or cold conditions, it will change from its original liquid form to a semi-granular condition which does not mean spoilage, but which is not liked by the consumer.

**T**HE oldest alcoholic drink of the German and Slavic tribes was mead—a drink made of honey, spices, malt and water. Some time ago the British Queen sipped a cup of mead in the traditional manner at the reopening of Norwich Cathedral.

Nordic people were fond of mead which now is produced only in a few regions where honey is abundant, in England, Holland and parts of Germany. Scandinavian marriages were celebrated for thirty days after the wedding breakfast. The term "honeymoon" is supposed to originate from these marriages since much mead was drunk during those thirty days. It is customary to boil and clarify honey by straining, but natives will eat wild honey without harm. Honey put to ferment with yeast and hops produces honey beer which is still a popular



This line will soon disappear under wheat fields, and will carry up to 30,000 barrels of oil per day from Gretna to Winnipeg.

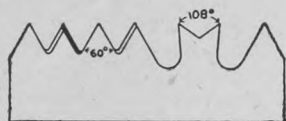


## HOW TO FILE A WEBSAW

*Filing websaws is not difficult if you follow these few simple instructions:*

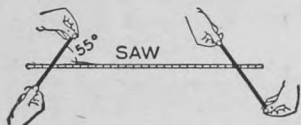
**JOINTING** First lay the flat side of a small Black Diamond Mill File lengthwise on the saw teeth. Move it back and forth until all teeth are the same height.

**FILING RAKERS** The tops of raker teeth should be about 1/64" lower than cutting teeth. The "V" of the rakers is best filed with a Black Diamond 6" Cantsaw File. This gives proper 108° angle to the "V" and an even filing on each side.



### FILING CUTTING TEETH

Since shape and bevel are important, a Black Diamond Websaw File should be used. The proper tooth angle is 60° for average woods. And to get the right bevel, file at an angle of 55° from the saw. Each bevel is filed separately. Apply pressure on the forward stroke only. And file with a slight upward movement toward the point of the tooth. After filing the teeth, the bevels of which face the filer, turn the saw around and file the remaining teeth.



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RUB IN...



**MINARD'S**  
"KING OF PAIN"  
**LINIMENT**

beverage in Ethiopia and other parts of Africa.

Honey produced by the Romans for their nobility was of a high degree of purity; not so their honey for the plebeians. Martial, Roman epigrammatist at the time of Emperor Nero, pointed out that honey was extensively used in his time for baking purposes. He said: "Bakers prepare for you sweet cakes in thousands of forms because the bees work for them." Honey cakes were also popular in Greece and Egypt; the Egyptians fed honey cakes to their sacred crocodiles. In later times the pain d'épice (gingerbread) of France and the Lebkuchen of Germany had world-wide reputation. Both use honey as ingredient.

Many candies are made with honey. Honey not only gives the candy a subtle and individual delicacy, but it also furnishes a major part of the syrup content of the candy product.

Bread and pastries which have been baked with honey, remain sweet, moist and palatable for an indefinite period. Honey serves also as sweetening for frozen desserts and for beverages.

Honey derived from flowering plants and leaf trees is considered better than that gained from coniferous trees, though the latter has its special friends. Honey produced in May and June seems richest in aroma and flavor.

The bees visit the flowers for nectar, and this the bee turns into honey—just as the cow turns grass into milk. Nectar contains up to 60 per cent of water in which sucrose is dissolved.

**T**HE healing properties of honey were never forgotten by students of folk medicine. Recent reports stated that honey has a favorable influence in cases of suppuration of the bladder and for kidney diseases since it stimulates the activity of kidneys as well as of the bowels. Honey has a destroying effect on bacteria which probably comes from its content in dextrose. For this reason is not inclined to form mould.

Honey has been recommended by doctors for its generally loosening, cleansing and strengthening effect. One or two teaspoonfuls taken before bedtime are supposed to relieve insomnia. A ten per cent dilution of honey in hot water or hot milk is an old household remedy for colds. Honey in olden times has been used to draw out poison though today we see no basis for this belief, and for the treatment of various liver troubles. The latter may be explained by the pleasantly mild bowel-stimulating effects of honey.

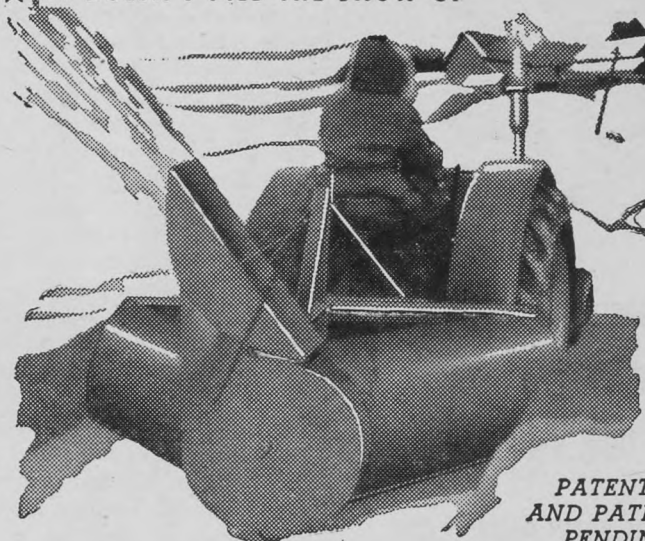
Honey is quickly and almost completely digestible. Therefore it is a quick acting source of muscular energy. For the same reason it is recommended to persons who suffer from heart trouble. They cannot eat much at a time without unpleasant feelings but honey agrees with them often when given repeatedly in small doses. For cosmetic purposes honey is added to soaps, creams, balms and toilet waters.

A concentration of sugar such as contained in honey ordinarily would crystallize when the chemist produces it, but it does not crystallize when the bee prepares the solution. Just what the bees do to keep their honey liquid is still a mystery today—as it has been for many thousands of years.

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## Prosperity and the Farm

*Urban or industrial prosperity brings full employment and creates demand for farm products*

**T**HE punitive war in Korea is a little one as modern wars go. While many more men are engaged on both sides than was customary in the European wars of the 18th century and earlier, and notwithstanding the danger-laden world atmosphere in which the forces of the United Nations were directed to bring about a condition of order in Korea, the actual scope and magnitude of the operations is relatively small.

Nevertheless, the Korean war carries lessons for farmers. One of these is that agriculture is practised pretty well in proportion to the existing demand for farm products. This is a reflection of the old law of supply and demand which some people would like to abolish, but which, notwithstanding all new brands of economic thinking, constantly lurks in the background and operates quite clearly and unmistakably whenever its activities are not interfered with by government intervention.

In the United States today, where farm prices are surrounded by a complicated system of parity prices, price ratios and indexes, huge government purchases of surplus farm products and staggering organizations for the arrangement of quotas, acreage allotments and other devices, the little Korean war has already removed all restrictions on acreages of farm crops with the exception of tobacco, peanuts and potatoes. Wars create demand for farm products. The modern soldier fights on a much fuller stomach than did his predecessors of World War I, or earlier. His ration is better balanced nutritionally. The modern army also must be prepared to rehabilitate devastated and conquered territory, and the first item of rehabilitation is food, because food is a psychological as well as a biological necessity of first importance. Another important factor in farm demand is the fact that as one body of citizens is moved to the battleground, another body almost automatically moves into the munitions factories and industrial plants of all kinds. Since many of these come from the farms, they upset the previous balance of demand and supply and increase the effective demand for food and other farm products.

**O**NE very striking example of the effect of Korea plus the cold war, is the increased demand for wool. The United States, for example, plans an armed force of 3,200,000 men. Each of these will require clothing and equipment involving 59 pounds of wool. For each additional year he remains in the service, another 50 pounds will be required. The United States produces about 235,000,000 pounds of wool, which is insufficient for the normal civilian demand, without the special demand from the armed forces.

Before the Korean war developed, Canada experienced an effect of demand which was of another character. The opening of the United States market to Canadian cattle led to a substantial drain on our domestic beef supply. Prices were forced up to

very high levels. The result was that some consumers felt that these prices had reached prohibitive heights and they turned to pork. Despite increased hog numbers the prices for market hogs reached \$35 per 100 pounds as a result of this extraordinary beef situation. The meaning of these and other examples is this: They point clearly to the fact that farm prosperity is a reflection of urban prosperity, which in turn leads to continuous effective demand for farm products.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently completed a survey of production for 1948. This survey indicates that the gross value of agricultural production in that year was \$2,709,617,000, having a net value of \$1,994,391,000. If the net value of farm production in 1938 is taken as 100, the percentage value of the corresponding figure for 1948 is 324. In actual volume of production, however, the Bureau estimates 1948 farm production to be no more than 16.6 per cent greater than in 1938, or a smaller increase than is shown by any other primary or secondary industry in Canada, and substantially less than the 52.9 per cent increase over 1938 shown in 1942, or the 30.7 per cent increase indicated in 1944.

The difference between the percentage figure of 324 in the value of farm production in 1948, and 116.6, representing volume of production, is largely accounted for by rising prices. These rising prices are partly the result of a rapidly increasing population and a growing industrialization, partly the price we pay for living next door to the wealthiest country in the world, and partly the result of the post-world-war demand for North American products from practically all countries on other continents.

Whatever causes economists may ascribe to the phenomenon, the fact is that agriculture has enjoyed a high degree of prosperity relative to its prewar experience, primarily as a result of prosperity outside the industry. What contribution government intervention or assistance in the affairs of agriculture has been able to render, no one will ever successfully evaluate. A substantial measure of stability has been secured as a result of government activity, but stability is not prosperity. There is good reason for believing that, in some areas, governmental activity has retarded rather than advanced farm prosperity. The war, of necessity, brought about a very large measure of government control, price fixing and regulation of all kinds. It is perhaps natural that this experience, which in Canada was, on the whole, very satisfactory, should have led us to seek the continuation of it in the postwar period. Agriculture particularly has passed, or is passing, through a very severe attack of governmentitis. Whatever its merit, it was to a considerable extent sought in the name of security. It is doubtful whether it has, on the whole, increased either demand for, or the total production of, farm products.



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# War on Ghosts

*These disbelievers use modern aids to rout spooks*

by EGON LARSEN

THE visitors were just about to leave. The night was stormy; ragged clouds were chasing one another across the moon.

Suddenly the laughs and gay chatter of the party stopped. An uncanny, clanking noise filled the house—like iron chains being dragged along a stone floor. The hostess went very pale. "That's our ghost," she explained with a forced smile.

But two of the guests, Ted and Elphine Henty, a young couple from neighboring Brighton, refused to swallow this simple explanation. Henty, an engineer, did not believe in ghosts. "Everything has its natural cause," he declared categorically. "Would your mind if we stayed here for a while and tried to rid you of your spook?" he asked the hostess. After four nights' search they discovered the "ghost."

There was a large tree beside the house, and when a high wind was blowing from a certain direction, one of the branches caught in a piece of corrugated iron on the roof. Then the branch, through its own elasticity, jumped back one corrugation after the other, and the noise, magnified by the iron, filled the whole house. Now the branch was simply cut off—and there was no more ghost.

THIS was the beginning of the story of the Brighton ghost-breakers, nearly four years ago. The Henty couple found a dozen or so people who shared their opinion: that it was high time to use modern methods in the fight against superstition, which has been rearing its head in England since the end of the war. They made a point of investigating every ghost story in all southern England, especially in Sussex with its wealth of old castles and mansions.

The ghost-breakers are spending much time and money on their hobby, which has meanwhile taken on a form of a leisure-time sport. Among the technical equipment they use are an infra-red camera which enables them to take pictures in complete darkness; a sound-recording apparatus with microphones and enough cable to wire a whole house; "Walkie-Talkie" short-wave telephones, by which the various members of the team can keep in touch with their control station by wireless while the search is on; sticky plaster to fix "moving pictures" to the wall; felt slippers to creep up noiselessly to some intruder; electric torches; rubber truncheons to deal with practical jokers (Henty was a wartime policeman); and a small motor van to carry the team and its equipment rapidly to the scene of some spook.

Naturally most of the team's activities are carried out at night, and often they find themselves in rather nerve-racking situations. But the four girls who belong to the team are always with them, and never refuse to join a ghost hunt even when they are called out of their beds over the telephone in the middle of the night—even a thunderstorm or ankle-deep snow. As a matter of principle, no request addressed to the team is ever refused; but as a precaution, they insist on a written permission to carry out a search of the house. Simultaneously,

they inform the local police of their activities.

Up to now, 45 cases have been dealt with, and 43 of them have been solved. However, Henty's team has frequently found that people are rather disappointed when their spook has been traced to natural causes; and there are no more thrilling ghost stories to enliven the pub!

But one old lady in her 150-year-old Brighton house was very much relieved when the team freed her of her "armored knight." Once late at night she rang Mr. Henty on the 'phone: "He's here again . . . the ghost . . . I can't stand it any longer . . . night after night . . ."

When the team arrived she told them that every night at 11:00 p.m. an "armored knight" began to walk up and down in the attic . . . this was at least what it sounded like. It did not take the ghost-breakers very long to debunk the "knight." The ghost walked exactly at the time when the housekeeper turned on the tap in his room in the basement to wash his hands before going to bed. The tap had a loose washer, and the metal plunger in the old-fashioned water tank in the attic began to jump up and down. . . .

In another house, one of the rooms was said to be haunted by a poltergeist. He knocked against the walls and moved the pictures. The ghost-breakers fixed the picture frames to the walls, and brought their infra-red camera in position. The photograph showed—birds! They came through the open window at night, sat on the upper edges of the picture frames, and pecked off the plaster from the wall, which seemed to be their favorite dish.

Two nights in every week for three weeks the team spent in a house under which a tunnel was being dug—if they could have believed their ears. The diggers were, in fact, rats, and the noise had been magnified enormously by the floorboards.

A SIMILAR case was that of the retired bank manager. He lived in a bungalow without a basement. Yet he complained that he could hear a machine running in the non-existing cellar! It took the team three days to find the answer. The humming of the telegraph wires near the house was conducted into the earth by the poles, and intensified by the wooden framework of the bungalow.

Then there was the farm worker who asked for help. He kept hearing water being drawn from his well in the courtyard. It was a delusion. The sound came from the pigeons under the roof.

Most of the 45 cases have, in fact, been acoustic problems. Only two "ghosts" have so far refused to be laid by the team with all their scientific methods; two apparitions—that of a woman in medieval costume, and of a man in the garb of the Stuart period. Both have been seen by some members of the team. At present the inventor among them, 50-year-old Mr. Dudley Gamble-Jones, is busy building special equipment to lay these two ghosts too. For they don't believe in genuine spooks in Brighton.

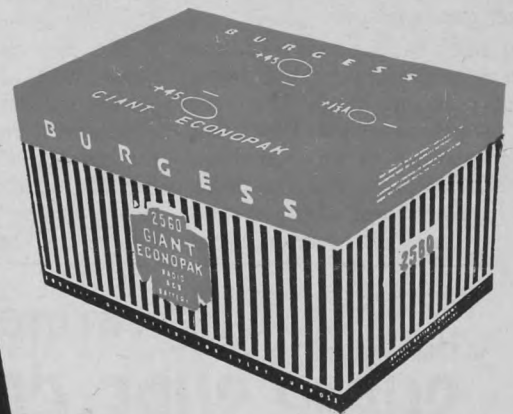
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## Justice for Indians

Continued from page 7

so vital now. Actually, in these days of greater production, the permit system is an obsolete protection that hinders the best Indians and reduces them to the level of the irresponsibles. For example, an Indian who wishes to sell some hay must go to the office on a certain day, obtain a permit, return home, take his hay to market, and, after an interval, again go to his office to receive his money. The one thing in its favor is that it protects stock owners from rustlers. But, on the other hand, the whole process is wasteful of time and energy, and destroys initiative.

FROM time to time official reports are published of the amounts of grain or cattle sold from a certain agency. But none of these reports show anything but gross returns. They do not show the net return to the Indians; even as a group—no deductions for seed, or feed, or care of cattle or any of the many farming operations; neither do they show what other expenses, groceries for example, that the Indians have incurred between one period and another. Many people would get their eyes opened if they could see, as they are entitled to see, the net per capita returns.

And in stock raising many Indians get no more responsibility than being present at round-up time. They are allowed to play cowboy then; but who has planned the round-up, engaged the riders, or fed the cattle through the last winter? This paternalism may have been necessary once, but

two generations have been lost and too many are now trained always to look to officialdom for every decision.

Pioneering days are over. Two bits and an axe is out of date. You can hardly expect an intelligent man—and Indians are as intelligent as you and I—to clear land by hand and break it with horses. Outside the reserve, all is mechanized; inside the reserve, things lag behind. Education has not always been the most suitable or effective. Without in any way criticizing the residential schools for their splendid work, we know they have been compelled to require far too much manual labor from the children in order to get the necessary work done. Half time school for the older pupils is not good enough and the Indian should not be expected to "work his way through" the elementary grades. Grants to the residential schools should be increased to give each child capable of education a full day in the classroom and proper play time afterwards.

Perhaps one can see more readily how the Indian has been beaten at every turn, how initiative has been stifled and responsibility discouraged, and why the idle hand has sometimes turned to mischief. Psychologically, there could be no other result. With his natural mode of life restricted, he has been given little proper substitute.

We can also see how the Indian views with alarm Bill 267—the proposed revised Indian Act. He was promised a voice in its formation; all through 1947, the Indians were invited to submit briefs or direct evidence to the joint committee of the Senate and the House of Commons on

Indian Affairs. This committee was mainly sympathetic but limited in its understanding of real conditions. However, its recommendations in 1948 were accepted by both Houses. Nothing further was done until the last days of the last session of Parliament when a rather hastily compiled Bill was introduced into the House by the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration to whose department Indian affairs had been recently transferred. Unfortunately, neither the Minister nor the Deputy were men who had any knowledge of Indians. The Prime Minister had assured the House last May that when the Bill was introduced the Indians would be given a chance to study it and would have their suggestions sympathetically received—which does not usually mean anything.

This is how the Indians got their chance. The Indian Association of Alberta, which has day and night fought for the rights of the Alberta Indians—received 50 copies of the Bill just ten minutes before a rush wire came asking for their reaction by return wire. No doubt the same thing happened all over Canada.

For three hectic days wires were hot with protests. The opposition members fought from the floor of the House. The government voted to continue the progress of the Bill. Then, wisely and without public explanation, the Minister, the Hon. W. E. Harris, withdrew the Bill until the next session. Again, he showed sound judgment in making a somewhat hasty tour of Canada to look at a few Indians. He did not make an effort to meet the Indian Association of Alberta. He did,

indeed, interview some Indians who asked him some very pertinent questions concerning the terms of the Bill. To do him justice, Mr. Harris did make an effort to answer their criticisms. He told them that these objectionable clauses were designed for Indians elsewhere. One minor chief, however, inquired whether the Minister would live forever to see that western Indians were not subjected to these clauses. There was no satisfactory reply.

THE Bill contains some excellent provisions. Various clauses provide that bands may be granted authority to manage their own reserves, to administer their revenue moneys from rents, etc., the "permit" clause may be relaxed for individuals or for the group, and educational regulations have slightly improved; in addition, provision is made for the election of chiefs and councils at regular intervals (instead of life appointments) under a proper electoral system. For the first time, it appears that Indian women 21 years and over, may vote in the elections. Again, it seems that advanced reserves may set themselves up as municipalities.

Against these improvements, every decision of any importance lies within the discretionary powers of the Minister or of the Governor-in-Council. All the above advantages may be extended or revoked by one of these. Those entitled to Indian status find themselves under rigid rules; some of these are as bad as the miscegenation laws of other nations. Many who have for some generations been of Indian status, with the approval of the Indian Affairs Branch, may suddenly become

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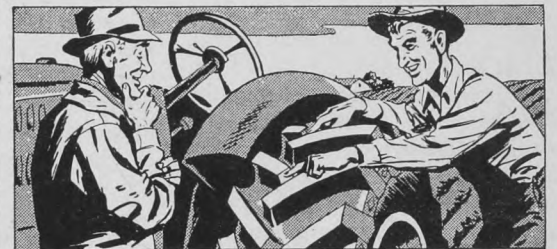
**Bill:** My tractor is equipped with Super Sure-Grip tractor tires for "the greatest pull on earth"! Equal-length lugs go straight across the tire, don't curve in the direction of travel.

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**2. George:** Most of them look alike... what's so different about Sure-Grips?

**Bill:** Sure-Grip lugs are closer together at the shoulder... give a wedge-like, soil-squeezing grip. Power *isn't* wasted due to soil sluicing out the sides. No other tire grips this way.



**3. George:** What about different soil conditions?

**Bill:** O-p-e-n c-e-n-t-e-r design means clean full-length penetration and a self-cleaning tread. Under any soil conditions they have a powerful bite! Without equal-length straight-lug bars this design *can't* be equalled!



**4. George:** The Sure-Grip's been around a long time.

**Bill:** The Sure-Grip design was introduced in 1937. Every company has been trying to equal its performance. Goodyear has tested every known tread design. In every case, in every way Sure-Grips are best! If there were a better design, Goodyear would have it!

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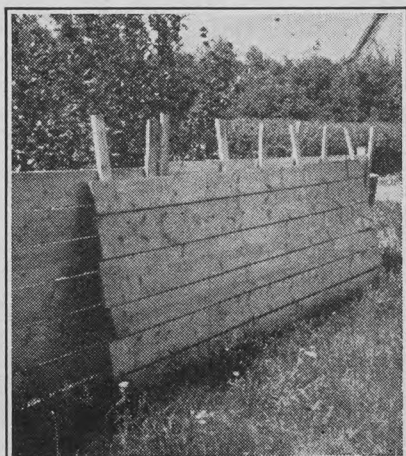
displaced persons and be expelled from the reserves. So far has this gone that an Indian marrying anyone of non-Indian status may be endangering the status of his grandchildren. That is going pretty far!

Discretionary powers may, even here, become dictatorial; and the Bill provides no recourse to the courts of the land over a discretionary decision which conflicts with the wishes of the band. Every Indian and every band should be assured that, in cases of dispute, they may refer the matter to the Supreme Court of their province for an impartial decision. Government by "discretionary powers" or Order-in-Council is extremely bad legislation; it may even be unjust. Yet appeal to the courts—the right of a British subject—is denied the Indian.

The power to move a band from its reserve and establish it elsewhere is provided; its capital funds may be disbursed without its consent; certain of its assets, such as non-minerals or even timber or hay, may be arbitrarily disposed of; lands may be leased, or even sold without consent—definitely violating the terms of the treaties; Indians becoming enfranchised, voluntarily or at the discretion of the Minister or Governor-in-Council, may be permitted to buy the lands they have been occupying—a method of infiltrating the reserves and eventually dissolving them. Aged Indians do not become eligible for old age pensions, and bands are expected to contribute, where possible, a share of support far greater than that required of any municipality or province.

The whole philosophy of the Bill is bad; it is based on the premise that somehow or other the Indian must be eliminated and "integrated." Thus, while there is no assurance that extreme measures will be taken under these discretionary powers there is also no assurance that such measures will not be taken. The intent is plainly there; the machinery to enforce it is provided.

Thus, facing insecurity of status, ill-trained by paternalism, shadowed by threat of compulsory loss of Indian status, the Indian is resentful today. His only hope is a modification of these stringent, ill-advised measures when Bill 267 again comes into the House; and, above all, every man who believes himself humane and democratic, who insists that he is a friend of the Indian, must take action through his members of parliament. Open the courts to the Indians; wipe out these discretionary powers and set up a long-range policy of development toward responsibility. These are some of the demands echoing from the Indian councils of Canada.



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*a big difference!"*



There's going to be a new factory out on River Road. It will make a big difference to the town—another payroll, more jobs, more opportunity, more business for merchants.

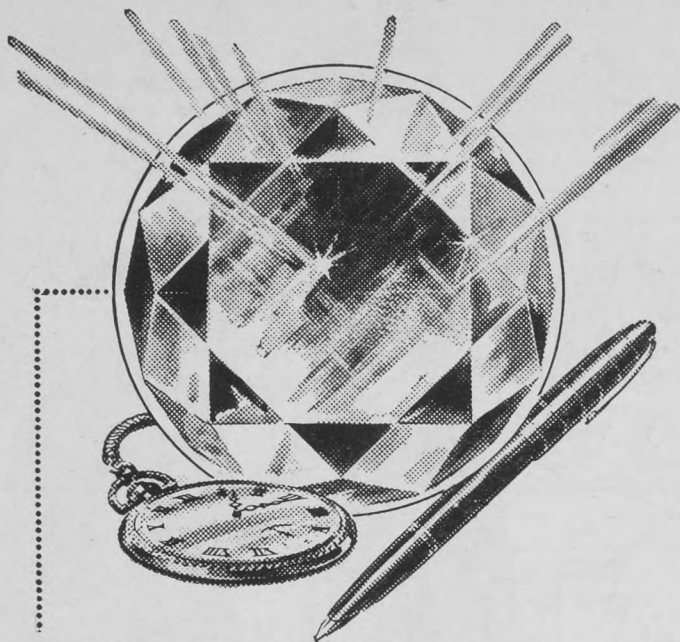
When the local bank manager was asked for facts about the town as a possible factory site, he got them—fast. After a while things worked out.

Now the town has a new industry. The bank manager has a new customer. Soon he will be servicing the factory's payrolls, extending seasonal credit, making collections, supplying market information . . . doing all the things a local bank manager is trained to do.

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## 200 Million Dollar Diamond?

If a diamond as large as a baseball were ever found, it would probably be worth about 200 million dollars. But it would benefit *only* the person who owned it.

The amount of money which the life insurance companies in Canada invest each year on behalf of their policyholders is large enough to buy such a diamond! But *this* money is invested in ways which benefit *every* Canadian.

It is put to work to help build new schools; power plants, highways, industrial plants, homes and many other vitally important constructions. In all these ways it promotes progress and helps create jobs in communities throughout the nation.

Thus life insurance works for everyone *two* ways. It helps raise living standards. And it provides *security* by building income for old age and protection for families. Today nearly 5 million Canadians are creating this security for themselves and their families the *life insurance way*!

**The LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES in Canada**  
and their Representatives



WORKING FOR NATIONAL PROGRESS . . . BUILDING PERSONAL SECURITY

L-450C

## Peace Tower

*Continued from page 5*

logical sequences of price control in things like rationing.

The price control will be all important. Indeed, many a manufacturer or merchant today is stalling around on prices, trying to keep them as high as possible. That is because he fears that any day now, without his knowing it, a basic price is being set. Being human, he wants that basic price to be as high as possible. The government however, has no mind to pick any particular week as the so-called basic period. It is keeping track of all the prices from 1945 onwards. This will enable the authorities to survey the whole field, and to pick an average over weeks and months, and possibly even years.

It goes without saying that there could be no price control without wage control. It further goes without saying that no government would contemplate invoking prices that were not in accord with wages. Just as in the last war, wages and prices were controlled so that they made sense, in relation one with the other, so will the two go hand in hand, in any World War III.

Even in the last war, it took us a long time to get wound up. But with atomic war contemplated, there is not going to be permitted, the luxury of a long war wind-up. An enemy could dump a nest of A-Bombs on us or our Allies, within hours. There will not be time to call parliament. There will not be time to debate things for weeks. The government will invoke these new controls on the hour that war strikes. Much of this is already in the statutes. These are part of the powers Czar Clarence Decatur Howe had given to him in parliament last session. We're ready to start these controls at the stroke of a pen.

Nobody here in Ottawa wants war. But after having tried turning the other cheek, they are convinced of a new motto; if you want peace, prepare for war.

We're thinking about that girdle.

## Blowing Grain

*Will the grain shovel become a museum piece?*

IN an experiment now under way in West Virginia by the Department of Agricultural Engineering at West Virginia University, the delivery of grain through pipes with the aid of compressed air is under investigation. Designed for use on farms, the tests so far have enabled a ton of wheat to be moved through about 100 feet of one-inch pipe in an hour. One H.P. was sufficient to provide the 14 cubic feet of air per minute required, at five pounds per square inch pressure. The advantage is that grain could be readily transported horizontally or vertically, even around corners in the pipe, by means of small-size, movable pipes.

The mechanism is a vertical metal cylinder, about four feet long and six inches in diameter, with a conical-shaped bottom section through which air is blown upward through a screen or perforated partition, part way up the cylinder. Above this is the grain, which the air holds in suspension and carries into the one-inch discharge pipe at the top.

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1154 Gilford Street PACIFIC 9321  
Hilliard C. Lyle Managing Director



## Love Finds A Way

Continued from page 8

all the joint water run out so that his knee would never work any more, but stayed stiff and straight. But he said this did not bring him off his feet.

WHEN I got there, my Grandfather Bingham was sitting in his big chair in front of the fire and resting his war leg in another chair. I stood by him and related the situation at our house with respect to me and Vicky and the \$5 in the cup. I told him about the wild geese, and that Benny Hogan had a shotgun I could buy for \$5, but that our Vicky wanted the money for a permanent wave. Then I told my Grandfather Bingham how I wanted to bring one of the wild geese down like he had with Old Pumpkin-Slinger that time, and I asked him was his Spanish-American War leg giving him any pain these days. My grandfather always had a sparkle in his eyes when you referred to his shooting days, and he turned from me. He never did like for us children to see in his pocketbook, and while he was getting his pocketbook open, he spoke:

"Alec," he said, "your grandfather brought a great gander out of the sky about your age. I was also a Rough Rider with Teddy Roosevelt, and I stopped one Spanish bullet, but in my 80 years on the earth, I have found you cannot outdo a woman on a hair-do. . . ."

He gave me the five bucks, and I hugged his neck, and told him to be sure and come for Sunday dinner and eat wild goose with us, and Grandfather Bingham said he would that, and that he had been craving another mess of wild goose before he died.

I jumped on old Kate and lit out back down-river. I rode by Benny Hogan's. I did not tell Benny about the wild geese on the river, for that would only make him up the price on me or back out.

Benny sold me the shotgun, and before I got home, the idea struck me how to handle it so as to get the most glory out of it. I hid the shotgun in the barn. There was no use taking it to the house, because that would only release the \$5 in the money cup to Vicky, and I wanted to make our Vicky sweat a while longer. The great moment would come in the morning, probably an hour after daylight, when I would shoulder a great wild goose and walk to the house with my shotgun and my goose on my shoulders. I wanted mother and our Vicky to see me come in like that, and I would look at Vicky, and say:

"Money wasted, eh?"

I DID not sleep much that night. It was the night of all nights for me. In the stillness I could sometimes hear the honk of a goose coming from far down-river . . . thin and clear the sound came across the night. I slipped out before day started to break. I got my shotgun from the barn. I recollect walking through the dead stems of a patch of goldenrods across the river bottom. I recollect that they were coated with frost and looked like tangled rods of silver, and rattled under my feet.

I went down-river till I came to the green thicket of wild ivy bushes. That would be a good place to hide and

wait for the wild geese to come up-river.

Beyond the river, I saw the fall-ripe moon. It seemed to be resting its fat belly between two corn shocks on the Redoak Ridge, like a great, yellow pumpkin.

I saw the first coming of grey in the East, and with it came the voices of the wild geese. From far down-river, came the cry . . . the heart-haunting honk of wild geese. I shivered and listened. Around the bend of the river they came. I saw their wings working in the perfection of grace, their voices harmonizing in a strange rhythm . . . these winged nomads from the North Country, honking out their warning to a continent that winter was coming pretty soon.

About opposite me over the river they began to turn and circle. I picked out the goose that circled nearest me and lowest.

I do not remember taking aim or pulling the trigger, but I did, for I recollect the sound. The crack of the gun was like the river had been lashed in the still of the morning with a keen, thin paddle, and then I was swimming. I had given no thought to a boat. I do not think I would have taken time to use one, anyhow. I was pushing a great goose to the shore, and I spread its wings on the sand and stood over it. I wished that my mother and our Vicky and my Grandfather Bingham could only stand up in the road and see me now.

BUT the moment of my glory did not last long, for when I started to shoulder the goose, I felt something around one foot, and when I looked, there was one of Mr. Olaker's bands! I had killed one of Mr. Olaker's tame geese!

I suddenly became cold and I was dripping wet. I dragged the goose into the ivy thicket and covered it with leaves and sat down and cried and considered. I could not take this dead goose to Mr. Olaker without a cent in my pocket to pay. I thought of Benny Hogan. I took out across the ridge to see if I could get my \$5 back.

Benny wanted to know why I was wet and what had I shot at.

"I shot at a wild goose," I said. "The gun kicked me in the river."

"Wild geese!" Benny hollered. "You want your money back for the gun?"

I took the money and went back to the goose. I picked it up on my shoulder. I felt a little better with the \$5 to pay, but I got to thinking of other shots people had fired. I thought of the firing on Fort Sumter. I thought of the sinking of the battleship Maine that had resulted in my Grandfather Bingham getting his kneecap busted with a Spanish bullet. I tried to remember who it was that had fired a shot heard around the world. I could not remember his name, but the thought struck me that maybe I had fired the second shot heard around the world when I shot Mr. Olaker's goose, and I could not face him.

I thought of Mr. Olaker's Jerry and our Vicky. I turned the thought round and round and it seemed promising, and I slipped to the house. I got to Vicky's room without my mother seeing me. Vicky was still pouting about the \$5 in the money cup.

She lent me her ears, and I explained why I was wet, and how I borrowed the \$5 from our Grandfather Bingham and bought the shotgun. I

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**"Soft, smooth and glowing"** describes the complexion of Toby Robins, Toronto radio actress. "I count on Noxzema to help keep it that way," she says. "It suits my every need!"

## Look lovelier in 10 days ... or your money back

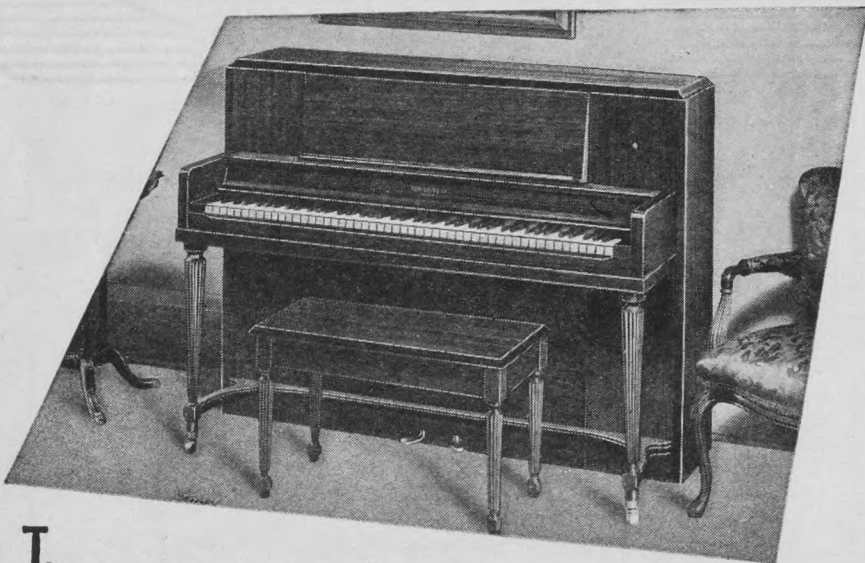
● If you're bothered with dry rough skin, blemishes, or similar complexion troubles—here's important news! A noted skin specialist has developed a new Home Beauty Routine using a greaseless, medicated formula—renowned Noxzema Skin Cream. It helped 4 out of 5 women to softer, smoother, lovelier-looking complexions in clinical tests. Here's all you do.

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told her I had tried to kill our Grandfather Bingham a wild goose for Sunday dinner, but made a mistake and killed one of Mr. Olaker's tame geese. I explained I had the \$5 back to pay, and that Mr. Olaker just could not be as hard on Vicky as he could me. I explained to Vicky what the circumstances could be between her and Jerry Olaker in case this shooting should start a feud between our families.

Vicky was always quick to catch a point, and she said: "Gimme the \$5, wait till I change dresses, and take me to the goose. I'll do it."

I got on some dry clothes while she got on her pink pinafore dress with the big ruffles across the shoulder, and I took her to the dead goose, and she shouldered it. I followed her a ways down the road and watched her, and I felt proud of this piece of clever work. I had shifted this dead goose burden from my shoulders to Vicky's but I could not understand Vicky's courage. I had seen her jump into a chair with both feet and scream at the sight of a mouse, and now here she was, facing Mr. Olaker with his own dead goose. She puzzled me.

Then I slipped back to the ivy thicket and waited for Vicky to come back. It seemed like she never would come. Hour after hour passed, and she did not come.

It was about noon when I heard Vicky coming. She was coming up the river road, and she was humming the tune of a gay love song, and that made me glad because I knew that our Vicky never hummed the tunes of love songs when she had trouble in her heart. I broke down the road to meet Vicky. I intended to ease up a little and tell her it was all right for her to have the \$5 in the money cup since she had gotten me out of this trouble.

But when she came in sight, she puzzled me again, for she still had the dead goose on her shoulder.

"What ever happened?" I said.

"Mr. Olaker only laughed when I told him you made a mistake and shot his goose, and he would not take the money, and when I told him our Grandfather Bingham was coming over for Sunday dinner, he would not take the goose..."

I said, "Gimme my \$5!"

"Your \$5!" Vicky hollered, rolling the dead goose over onto my shoulder.

"Yes, my \$5! You said Mr. Olaker did not take it."

"You gave me that \$5 to settle for the goose," Vicky said, "and I did, and after that Mr. Olaker let me ride to town with him in his truck, and I spent the \$5, if you must know everything."

Vicky zipped past me in the road, after which her back was to me and her tumbly red hair, and then I saw what went with my \$5.

I just stood there in the road with the dead goose on my shoulder, and thought of the words of my Grandfather Bingham about women and hair-dos, for what I saw was the fall sunbeams glimmering and dancing on the curls and the little red spools of a brand-new permanent wave.



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# The Countrywoman

## Citizens of One World

**T**WO of the foundations of a peaceful world are knowledge and understanding and these are best achieved through human relationships."

These words, in particular reference to the Letter Friend Scheme, were contained in the chairman's report presented by Mrs. Charles Russell, at the September, 1950, Sixth Triennial Conference of the Associated Country Women of the World in Copenhagen, Denmark. Mrs. Russell has taken a leading part on the executive committee and has served since 1939 as an overseas representative of New Brunswick Women's Institutes. She was born in New Zealand, travelled extensively in Canada, U.S.A., the Middle East, Far East and Europe and has lived in Australia, Ceylon and England, where she now resides.

The same thought was developed by Mrs. Raymond Sayre, president, on the opening day: "We can make unlimited contributions to better understanding and better relations between people. We can do something that is beyond the reach of governments. We can make possible person-to-person contacts. The greatest need in promoting goodwill is for people to become better acquainted with each other. Statistics about another country are cold. Knowledge of the history and customs of another country is impersonal. We need the sound of each other's voices in our ears; the remembrance of each other's faces. More than anything else, that can help us understand Edith Cavell's immortal words: 'Love of one's own country—love of one's own is not enough. God's Kingdom is wider still.'"

Later, on Dane's Day, Mrs. Sayre said: "Our conferences, such as this one, our letter friends project, our exchange visits in other lands help us to see other countries not as governments, but as people, and other people not as 'foreigners' or 'aliens' but as human beings." She told of how young Danish girls had visited America last year on the 4-H Club exchange program and of one of them saying: "I have found that the greatest words—home—family—friends and mother, have the same meaning in the hearts of people in every land."

**T**HERE was this year a revision of one of the A.C.W.W.'s stated aims. It now reads: "To do everything possible both by study and action to further friendship and mutual understanding between country women of all nations, thus working toward a better and more united world and to further international relations in every way consistent with the aims of the association."

In many small but important ways, country women in many countries have been doing much along these lines, for some years past. England, Holland, Norway, Sweden and France have had exchange visiting groups. The Dutch Countrywomen's Association reported that groups of individual members have exchanged with English and Swedish members. Organized parties have visited the Folk School Maridon, not far from Paris, so that a number of their members have been able to visit that part of France as well as enjoy the famous city of Paris. Dutch girls have exchanged with Swiss girls for several weeks during consecutive summers. Regularly groups give hospitality to visitors from other countries. Very often guests and hostesses can only converse by signs, but they are delighted to get acquainted. A woman member on the Emigration Board has done much to give women more information on the countries to which they are going, also to arrange contacts for them in their homeland, especially with country women.

It is interesting to note that the Dutch Country Women celebrated their twentieth anniversary in October of this year. After outlining the report of their work for the past three years comes this pleasing claim: "We can confidently say that we have widened the scope of life in rural areas, and say truthfully that at present the Country Women's Organization is the most active women's organization in the Netherlands." Its membership is now

**Ours is the task of getting to know better the people of other lands and to take a proper place in the councils which deal with international questions of our time**

by AMY J. ROE

32,500 as compared with 14,270 in 1941, when the war caused many activities to cease.

Pennies for Friendship is the foundation of the A.C.W.W. budget. The constituent societies undertake to contribute at least one penny for each member enrolled. For the last fiscal year contributions provided slightly over £3,600. Additional funds come from affiliation fees paid by societies, organized either on a state-wide or national basis, by individual contributors and life members.

Among the resolutions passed by the conference were those asking: That constituent societies encourage their members to offer simple hospitality in their homes to visitors. That some procedure for

*No man is an island  
entire of itself  
Every man  
is a piece of the continent  
a part of the main.*

*If a Clod be washed away by the sea  
Europe is the less*

*As well  
as if a promontory were,  
As well  
as if a manor of thy friend's  
or of thine own were.*

*Any man's death diminishes me,  
because I am involved in mankind  
And therefore  
never send to know  
for whom the bell tolls*

*It tolls for thee.*

—JOHN DONNE.  
(1573-1631)

—From Devotions

the exchange of international visitors be established. Wherever possible, efforts should be made to enlist the co-operation of responsible authorities, to make immigrant women feel at home in a new country as soon as possible. That government sponsored exchange of scholars be increased and continued for longer periods. In order to foster the spirit of international goodwill and co-operation amongst nations, the constituent societies were urged to ask the press to lay more stress on such things and to put less emphasis on the discord now prevailing.

**T**HE character and scope of the A.C.W.W. has altered greatly and increased in stature by recognition by United Nations. It has been granted consultative status through Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), and this means that it has direct access to the Director General of UN and a place on some of the important specialized agencies. Credit was given to the various women who had served with enthusiasm and ability, and in particular to Mrs. Charlotte Brodeau of France, for the initial work done. It was through her untiring efforts that the door to consultative status was opened with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). This relationship between a people's organization and United Nations is realized to be of the utmost importance and vital to the creation of a peaceful world.

Representatives of A.C.W.W. have attended

Food and Agriculture (FAO) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), at various leading cities in countries throughout Europe and North America during the past three years, and of this and other international meetings Mrs. Sayre spoke:

"One of the most important of our contacts internationally has been with the Rural Welfare Division of FAO, upon whose Advisory Council, your president has been asked to serve. Certainly no other phase of the work of United Nations lies so clearly within our field of interest and competence. Here it is certainly our obligation to take leadership and action. Whatever else A.C.W.W. can do and be, it will fail in its unique contribution to society unless it keeps alive before the world an awareness of the problems of the countryside.

"The role of A.C.W.W. as a non-governmental organization having consultative status with the United Nations is twofold. First, we have the responsibility of keeping in touch with the work and for putting the full force of public opinion behind it. Second, we have the responsibility of making known to the United Nations and its specialized agencies and organizations the position which we, as country women have taken on matters with which the United Nations is dealing.

"This is no small responsibility. But if we are to help lead the world forward to peace and progress we must face up squarely to this task. We must now be not only a sisterhood increasingly, we must grapple with the difficult and social problems of our times. If we fail to do this we have failed to meet the challenge of our times."

Responsibility in these world-wide organizations needed the closest scrutiny and most careful decision by the Conference. The policy committee attempted some recommendations to the conference, but in the main left the matter largely with the executive committee, which functions between the triennial meetings. It pointed out that there is great difficulty in bringing these matters home to ordinary members of constituent societies. It was recommended that the A.C.W.W. Central Office should have extra staff to deal with the receiving of United Nations material and sending it out in a form which can readily be used.

Societies were strongly urged to circulate reports furnished by A.C.W.W. representatives to world organization meetings and to have them in a form that each knows to be best suited to its members. The nearest United Nations centers of information should be approached for pamphlets, films, illustrated matter, etc.

A resolution, carried after a spirited debate on constitutional points, with some groups abstaining from voting, was proposed by Mrs. Fletcher, Ontario, and Mrs. Morton, Alberta. It asked: That a letter be sent from this conference to the Security Council of the United Nations, endorsing its action in use of force to stop aggressor nations from preying on weaker ones; further, that we favor a permanent force to preserve peace.

There were a number of resolutions centering around United Nations. One called on the people of the world to support its objectives and especially stressed the need for the development of a code of international law. Another called for greater co-ordination of the specialized agencies to avoid duplication. Member societies were urged to promote and support UNESCO in every way possible. Country women were urged to consider for study purposes which specialized agency of UN is of most concern to them.

One resolution originating in the executive committee called for increasing co-operation with the Rural Welfare Division of FAO; to support the survey now being undertaken; to study such survey and where possible, to take co-operative action on any recommendation. Societies were urged to become interested in their national FAO committee, especially with promotion of rural welfare and to press for representation of rural women on FAO committees.





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**P**RAIRIE lakes and streams in Canada are rich fishing fields, which yield a harvest of silvery fish which in turn is converted annually into millions of dollars. Lake Winnipeg, the largest of these lakes, like a great inland sea, has an abundant supply of fish food. From it alone comes approximately one-third of the 50 to 55 million pounds of choice edible fish produced each year by the three western provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The fishing industry of the prairies has grown from a very small simple business to a large and complex industry, depending upon, but at the same time supporting many subsidiary trades. It has contributed to the development of the country's resources, served the local markets and added to the payroll lists and to Canada's export trade.

Manitoba was the pioneer in the industry. Her earliest fishing venture dates back to 1870, only three years after Confederation, when three daring, far-sighted men began fishing commercially on a Manitoba lake. Little happened in the fishing field before the 1880's. The years following the advent of the railroads which link Winnipeg with the large American consuming centers brought a new impetus. From those early beginnings Manitoba has steadily expanded until, today, she is rated as the second largest fresh-water fishery in Canada.

Fishermen are but a small percentage of the population of western Canada, but if they were congregated their numbers would people at least a dozen prairie towns. To them fish and fishing are important subjects. Their manner of life is not well known to many as the fishing industry is carried on mainly in out-of-the-way places.

**F**ISHING is a business of long hours. When the season opens, an eight-hour day or forty-hour week program is soon forgotten. Fishermen often work all day and far into the evening, setting and lifting their nets, dressing, packing and preparing their catch for market, and repairing gear. Since the vagaries of the four winds guide their daily life, fishermen become weather-wise. The flush of dawn often finds them on the way to lift their nets as it is common belief that the winds blow with greater force after ten o'clock in the morning. At no time is the setting and lifting of nets an easy job, but it is much less so when the boat is being tossed and buffeted from one wave to another in a blow. No matter how high the waves or how hard the wind blows, except it be of hurricane proportions, fishermen leave the shelter of harbor to lift their nets for fish left in nets overtime will quickly spoil.

These fishermen must be strong men of rugged constitutions as they work in a con-

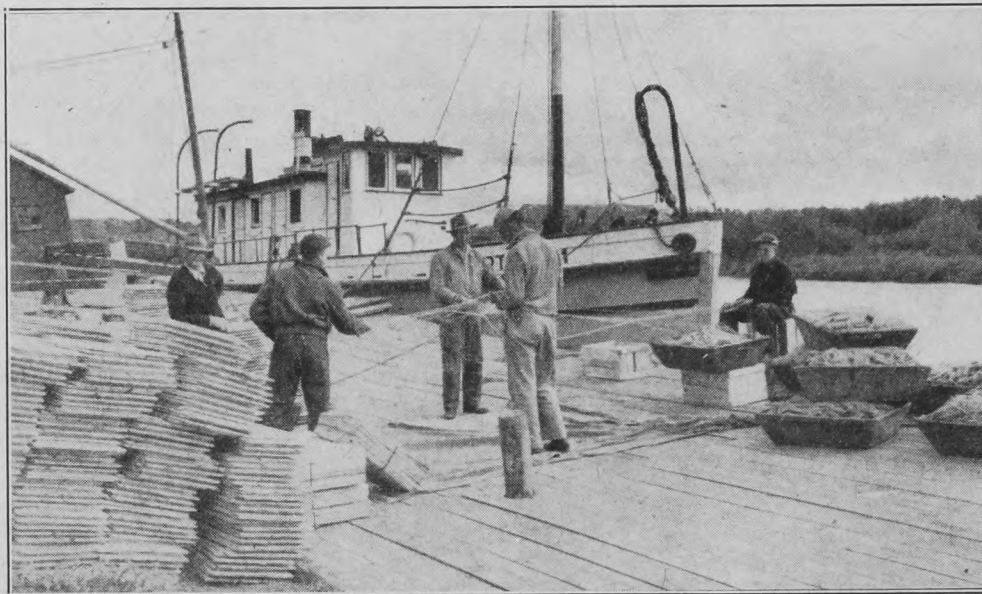


Upper: A fisherman thrusting a "jigger" through a hole in the ice, to carry a running line in the desired direction for the net.

Lower: Fishermen, clad in waterproof trousers, lift their net in the fall season.

## Prairie Fish Harvest

by EFFIE BUTLER



Freight boats transport the catch to railhead. Note pile of unassembled fish boxes. The men are "boxing" nets ready for setting.

tinual state of wetness. Nets are dripping. Fish are glistening with water. Add to this spray and lashing winds and you will have the reason why the fishermen's working clothes must include rubber boots and waterproof trousers and jacket.

**O**PEN water fishing is divided into two operations. The whitefish season which is carried on from June until early August and the "fall" fishing for pickerel, saugers and whitefish.

The winter fishermen who glean their harvest from beneath the frozen surface of the lake have their own particular brand of hardships to contend with, a continuous battle against our northern climate. As in summer fishing, setting the net is the primary step, but this time it must go a foot or more below the ice. The first morning of the season the sound of the ice chisel rings out. With expert vertical strokes the fisherman chops a hole two feet square in the ice where he wishes to set his net. The ice chips are hastily scooped out so that when the water gushes up the hole is clear. An anchor-line stake is erected where it will freeze solidly in a hole to the side of this opening.

Now the fisherman thrusts his "jigger" through the hole in the ice in the direction he wishes his net to run. The jigger is a contrivance invented many years ago, it is said, by a thoughtful fisherman on Lake Winnipeg and is used to this day for "running the line." The jigger is a wooden plank with a slot in the middle through which a wooden arm, controlled by a metal lever, moves. When a line attached to the lever is pulled by the operator, the jigger is propelled forward by a sharp spike on the end of the wooden arm grasping the ice. By continued pulling of the line, then relaxing after each pull, the jigger shoots forward, yard by yard, carrying the line with it until it is a full net length away from the hole.

**S**OME fishermen become very adept at determining where the jigger comes to rest beneath the ice by listening to the noise it makes when it is in action. At this point a second hole is cut and the line pulled through. Now, with a running line lying beneath the ice, it is a simple process to attach one end of it to a gill-net and pull the net beneath the ice by drawing the line out at the far hole. The net, fitted with a series of lead weights fastened at intervals on the bottom line, sinks the net to the lake bottom, while cedar wood corks attached to the top line keep it floating high. When fastened to the anchor-line at the openings it will remain "set" until the fisherman is ready to pull it out on the ice and clear the fish from it.

In the last twenty years a strong demand has developed for "fresh" or unfrozen fish in the markets. Instead of permitting the fish to freeze solid when removed from the net in sub-zero weather, the fish are immediately whisked into horse or truck-drawn cabooses heated sufficiently to keep the fish from freezing during transit to the packing stations. Only in areas lying too far from the railhead are fish permitted to freeze and shipped in that state.

At the packing station the



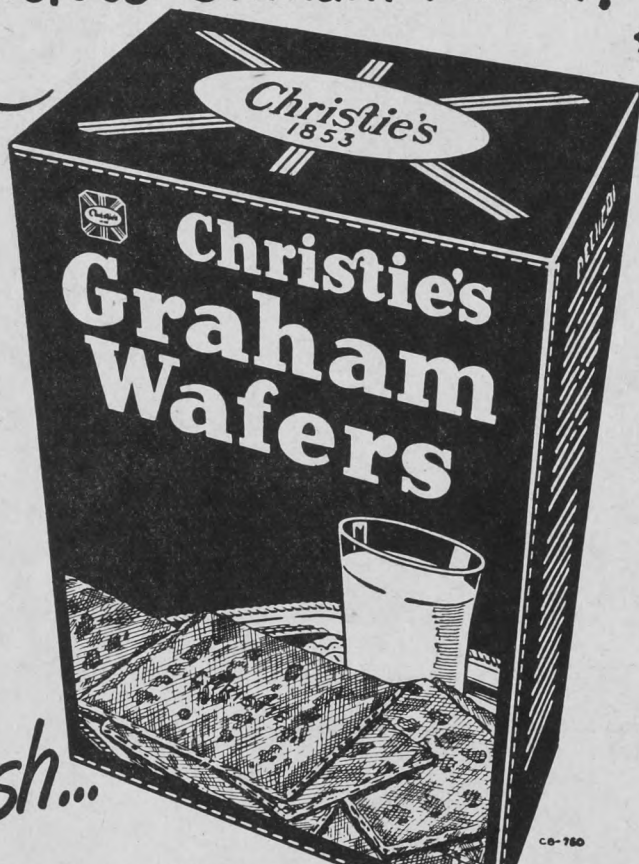
After all is said and done,  
how does it taste in the  
cup? That is what counts!

## "SALADA" TEA BAGS

yield the perfect flavour.

*Mothers all agree...*

*Everyone just loves their  
delicious Graham flavour!*



There is a CHRISTIE BISCUIT for every taste

THE "PICK OF THE RUN"  
OF THE WORLD'S FINEST  
SALMON IS LABELLED...

# Paramount



fish are dressed and packed in wooden boxes which have been lined with waxed paper. Fifty pounds of fish to a box are laid between layers of chipped ice, then covered with waxed paper before the lids are nailed down.

Every hour that elapses from the time the fish are taken from the water until it is brought to the table counts in texture, flavor and freshness. "Without delay" is the watchword in the fishing industry. The boxed fish are conveyed as quickly as possible to the railhead, in most cases by tractor-drawn sleighs, and often over many miles of rough territory.

IN early years production often exceeded the carrying capacity of freight boats but, today, modern diesel-powered tugs, many of which are equipped with mechanical refrigeration, hurry the open water catch from packing station to the railhead. Possibly no other part of the industry has shown such marked improvement as has the freezing and cold storage methods. Gone are the slow salt and ice freezing bins. In their place have come the cold blast quick freezing chambers where fish is frozen so quickly that the texture of the flesh does not suffer any deterioration from the process. Enlarged cold storage premises with ultra modern equipment not only permits quick handling of normal production but assures proper processing of the heaviest catch.

Pickrel, which are caught in greater quantity in Manitoba waters than anywhere else in Canada, are really her million dollar fish. Manitoba fishermen also draw from Lake Winnipeg, Lake Manitoba, and Lake Winnipegosis such delectable species as whitefish, tullibee, saugers, pike, suckers and perch, to say nothing of that tasty fare, the goldeye. The goldeye catch isn't large, less than half a million pounds a year, but the goldeye is always in great demand and at a good price. Until very recently when a good source of supply was discovered in Claire Lake in northern Alberta, Manitoba virtually held the monopoly in their production in Canada.

When tullibee are smoked they somewhat resemble smoked goldeyes in appearance. An easy way to distinguish between the two fish is to observe their mouths. Goldeyes have teeth. Tullibee have none. Goldeyes are usually a little longer and plumper.

REINDEER Lake and Wollaston Lake, which lie in the northern reaches of Saskatchewan, are good producers of lake trout, whitefish, pickerel and pike. The waters of Peter Pond Lake and Big Peter Pond as well as many other clear cold lakes which are far from the more settled areas in the province are choice fishing grounds for whitefish, pickerel and pike. The famous sport fish, the arctic grayling, may be taken from the cold streams that flow through the northern portion of the three provinces.

Most of the fresh-water fish are known in market circles by their common names. "Selkirk whitefish" is the trade name used for the choice whitefish which have been, from the earliest days, a favorite on the New York and Chicago markets. Suckers, which abound in many prairie lakes and

(Please turn to page 56)

## ORDER NOW! RED BERRIED HOLLY FOR CHRISTMAS

This year bring the real touch of Christmas into your home with genuine brilliantly red berried beautifully green foliated holly. Fresh picked—guaranteed to reach you in prime condition just before the holiday. Order now to avoid disappointment. Large box only \$1.85 express prepaid. Send it to your friends. Gift card with your name will be enclosed. Fill in and mail coupon below without delay.

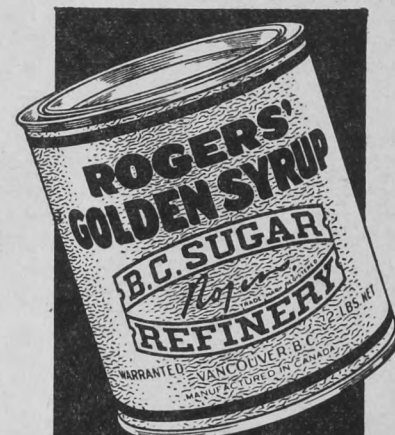
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for \$..... is enclosed herewith.  
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*It's Good...  
It's Good  
For You!*

## ROGERS' GOLDEN SYRUP



# Fish at Its Best

New and tempting methods of serving an old favorite

by EFFIE BUTLER

**F**ISH make tempting dishes for the hottest day of summer or the coldest day of winter. Fortunately for many rural homemakers who live far from the source of supply, fish, properly frozen and held in cold storage at correct temperatures, will retain their juice and flavor for many weeks.

Thin frozen pieces like fillets need not be defrosted before cooking but allowance should be given for a longer cooking. Whole fish and thick steaks should be defrosted before cooking. Never thaw by placing in a pan of hot water as the water will soak out the taste-giving juices. Thaw at room temperatures.

Fish sold "in the round" are whole and not filleted. Boning your own fish is not difficult. Fish fillets can be baked or steamed like whole fish, even to the stuffing put in between the fillets.

Either fat or lean fish may be used for baking. A fat fish such as whitefish is preferred by most homemakers as they require less care. Lean fish, when being prepared for baking, should be slashed through the skin several places for less shrinkage of the flesh.

## Baked Whole Whitefish

- 3 to 5 lbs. whitefish  
Bread crumbs, finely sifted  
2 T. baking fat or 1 medium onion  
butter sliced

Clean and scale the fish. Cut off head, tail and fins. With a sharp knife split fish down the backbone so it will lie open like a finnan haddie. Sprinkle body cavity of fish with salt, place the onion slices in this cavity and close. Now place fish on a well-greased baking pan, skin side down, and sprinkle outside lightly with salt. Strew the finely sifted crumbs evenly over the fish and dot with small bits of baking fat or butter. Place in a hot oven, 500 degrees Fahr., and bake until well browned allowing about 10 minutes per inch of thickness. Never add water to the baking pan. If the fish is browning too quickly the heat may be reduced toward the end of the cooking time. Garnish with lemon slices and serve hot from the baking dish.

The fish may be stuffed before baking, using a bread dressing seasoned with onion and parsley, finely chopped celery, or one teaspoon sage, or thyme, or summer savory, or grated lemon rind and juice.

Remember, the greater thickness added by the stuffing will require a longer baking period.

## Flaked Fish Omelette

- 2 c. flaked fish  
2 T. chopped onion  
1/2 c. milk or fish stock  
1 tsp. salt  
1/4 tsp. pepper  
4 T. melted butter or cooking fat  
2 T. chopped parsley  
4 eggs  
2 T. lemon juice

Cooked fish flakes from any of the fresh-water fish such as whitefish, pickerel, tullibee, saugers, mullets, trout and pike are suitable for making this omelette.

Add the lemon juice to the fish flakes. The same amount of vinegar may be used if lemon is not available. Heat slowly the butter or oil in frying pan. Beat the egg whites stiff and set aside. Now beat the egg yolks and add milk or fish stock, salt, pepper, parsley, onion and stir. Add the cold cooked fish flakes and mix well. Last fold in the stiff egg whites and pour into the hot fat in the frying pan. Let cook slowly over a low heat. When cooked through, place in a moderate oven to dry on top. When set enough to touch without wetting finger, remove and cut opposite edges of omelette loose from pan. Fold over and remove to a hot platter. Garnish and serve at once.

## Pickarel Pie

- 2 c. cooked pickarel flakes  
1/4 tsp. salt  
3/4 c. canned peas  
1 1/4 c. well-seasoned mashed potatoes  
1 T. grated onion  
2 T. butter  
2 T. flour  
1 c. milk  
1 T. minced green pepper or parsley, or Anchovy essence  
1/2 tsp. salt

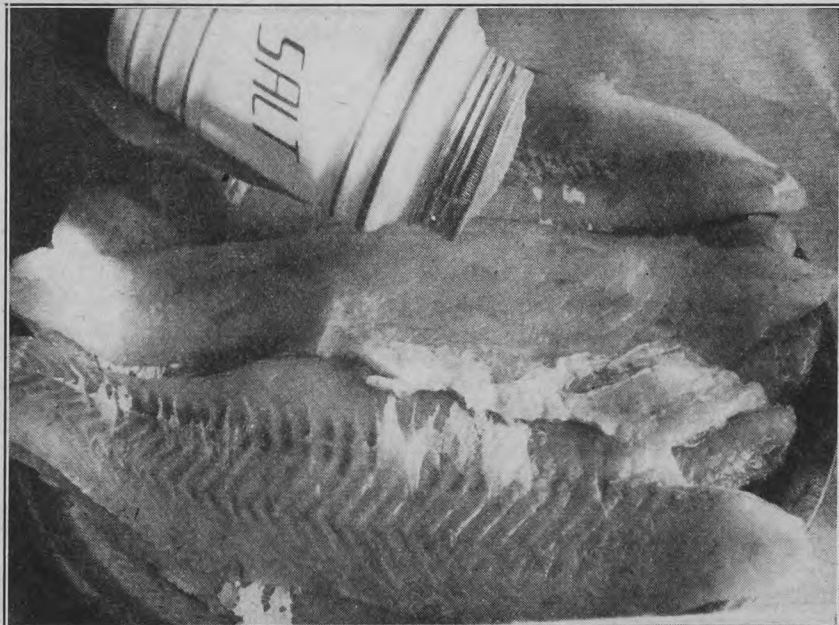
Blend the butter and flour in sauce pan, add salt and milk and stir until smooth and creamy. Add all the ingredients except the potatoes and heat through. Pour into a greased casserole dish. Cover with the mashed potatoes. Sprinkle over with finely rolled bread crumbs. Dot with butter. Bake in a hot oven 400 degrees Fahr., for 12 minutes.

## Creamed Roe on Toast

- 2 to 4 whitefish or 2 T. flour  
pickarel roe 1 c. milk  
2 T. butter

Simmer the roe gently for 25 to 30 minutes in boiling water to which has been added a tablespoon of salt. Drain. Prepare a white sauce with other ingredients. This may be varied by adding cooked onion, grated cheese, hard-cooked eggs or chopped mushrooms. Arrange the roe on squares of hot buttered toast. Cover the roe with sauce. Serve at once.

(Please turn to page 56)



A sprinkle of salt on fresh fillets firms the flesh and brings out the full flavor.

# Deliciously different!



And Apple Cake is fun to make with amazing new fast **DRY** yeast!

You never need worry again about quick-spoiling cakes of perishable yeast! For the wonderful new Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast stays fresh and full-strength for weeks without refrigeration, right in your pantry!

If you bake at home, you'll be thrilled with the results of this new fast DRY yeast! Make delicious rolls, buns, fruit rings, dessert breads and the scrumptious Apple Cake that's featured below. (No new recipes needed. One envelope of dry yeast in any recipe.)

Keep on hand a month's supply of Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast.

## Appetizing APPLE CAKE

NEW TIME-SAVING RECIPE—MAKES 2 CAKES

Measure into bowl 1/2 cup lukewarm water,  
1 teaspoon granulated sugar  
and stir until sugar is dissolved.

Sprinkle with contents of 1 envelope Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes. THEN stir well.

In the meantime, scald 1/2 cup milk

Remove from heat and stir in

- 1/4 cup granulated sugar,  
1/2 teaspoon salt,  
3 tablespoons shortening

Cool to lukewarm. Stir in 1 cup once-sifted bread flour and beat until smooth. Add yeast mixture and 1 egg, well beaten.

Beat well, then work in 2 1/2 cups once-sifted bread flour.

Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl, brush top with melted butter or shortening. Cover and set dough in warm place, free from draught.

Let rise until doubled in bulk.

Punch down dough and divide into 2 equal portions; form into smooth balls.

Roll each piece into an oblong and fit into greased pans about 7" x 11".

Grease tops, cover and let rise until doubled in bulk.

Peel, core and cut into thin wedges 8 apples.

Sprinkle risen dough with 1/4 cup granulated sugar and lightly press apple wedges into cake tops, sharp edges down and close together.

Mix 1 cup granulated sugar,  
1 1/2 teaspoons ground cinnamon,  
and sprinkle over apples.

Cover and let rise about 1/2 hour.

Bake in moderate oven, 350°, about 1 hour.

Serve hot, with butter.







SINCE GRANDMA WAS A GIRL...

**TODD'S SALMON**

### What you should know about

## MEDICAL CARE for your baby



The information below should not be regarded as a substitute for your doctor's advice. Every baby is different and your baby may require individual care and perhaps a special diet.

① If the doctor who delivers you is the family physician, he will probably act also as your baby's doctor. But if he is a specialist in obstetrics, ask his advice about finding a good children's doctor who can take over as soon as the baby is born.

② Once you have left the hospital, have your baby checked regularly by the doctor—once a month during the first year and at least once every 3 months during the second year.

③ If you live too far from the doctor for monthly visits, you may be able to keep in touch with him by telephone. If baby eats and sleeps well and gains weight, there should be little to worry you. If he seems cranky and unhappy, develops fever, loses his meals or refuses several in succession, phone the doctor and describe the symptoms.

④ If you feel you cannot afford the regular services of a private doctor, investigate the baby clinics in your community, and take your baby for free medical supervision.

⑤ Avoid exposing your baby to measles. If other children in the family or immediate neighbourhood come down with them, let your doctor know.

⑥ Unless your baby has eczema he should be vaccinated against smallpox during his first year. If reactions last over a week, consult your doctor.

⑦ Your doctor may recommend whooping cough injections when baby is about 6 months old.

⑧ Before your baby is 9 months old he should be protected with diphtheria inoculations.

Feeding your baby Heinz Baby Foods might almost be termed good medical care too. Certainly, the nourishing wholesome quality of these foods will guard your baby's health and help him grow strong and sturdy. For younger babies Heinz offers 2 kinds of cereals, and 27 varieties of Strained Foods. For older babies who are ready to chew, there are 18 varieties of Heinz Junior Foods available. All Heinz Baby Foods are made from choice, fresh ingredients . . . carefully cooked and vacuum-packed to retain minerals and other nutrients in high degree. The wide range of delicious varieties includes soups, vegetables, fruits, puddings and meat products.

**Heinz Baby Foods** (57)

### Smoked Goldeyes

Allow one goldeye per serving unless they are large. Place the fish in a pan with a little boiling water and heat in a moderate oven for 10 minutes. Remove the heads, tail and skin from the fish. Dot with bits of butter, season to taste, and return to the oven for a few minutes only. Serve hot with lemon wedges.

Smoked goldeyes may also be steamed. First wash and dry the fish. Tie in a dampened parchment paper bag and cook 10 to 15 minutes in a steamer or colander over boiling water. When removed from the bag, remove skins, sprinkle with melted butter and serve with lemon.

### Prairie Fish Cocktail

1½ c. cooked flaked fish—any of the fresh-water varieties, pickerel, whitefish, perch, trout or tullibee may be used

6 T. tomato Celery salt and catsup tabasco sauce to taste  
2 T. horseradish  
4 T. lemon juice

Flake the fish into small spoon-size pieces. Mix and shake the remaining ingredients in a jar or wide-mouthed bottle until well mixed. Allow about two tablespoons of the sauce to each six or seven spoon servings. All cocktails should be thoroughly chilled before serving.

### Baked Trout Steaks

2 or 3 lbs. of trout, whitefish, pike, or pickerel steaks

½ c. milk Seasoning  
1 c. finely sifted Butter or cooking bread crumbs fat

Preheat oven to 450 degrees. Melt cooking fat or butter in baking pan. Cut steaks at least one inch thick and prepare by dipping steaks in salted milk and then roll each piece in seasoned crumbs. Place in the melted butter in baking pan. Sprinkle over with minced onion if desired. Bake in oven, basting

frequently, from 20 to 30 minutes, depending upon the thickness of the steak. Serve with or without sauce.

## Prairie Fish Harvest

Continued from page 54

streams, are sold under the name of "mulletts." The well-known northern pike or jackfish are spoken of as "jacks" only for buying and selling purposes.

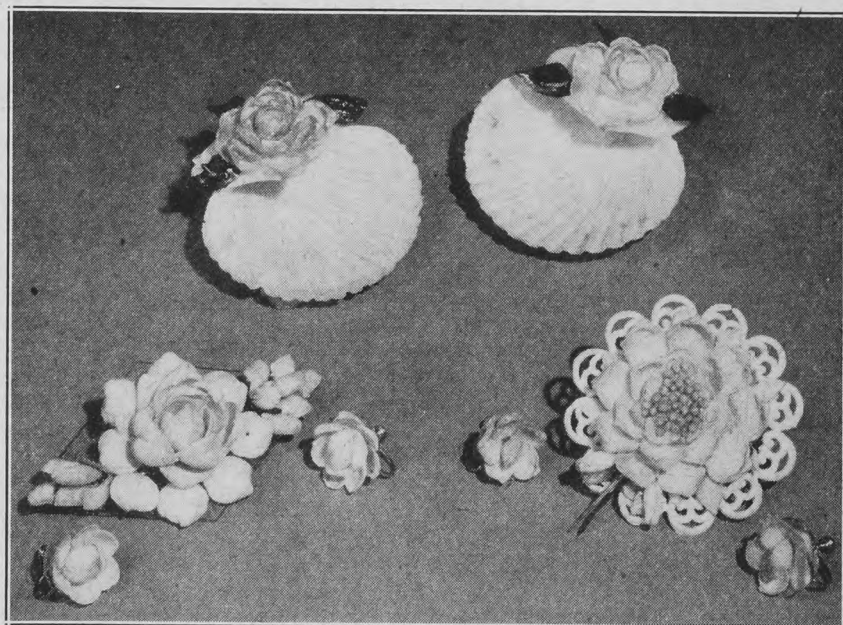
A very small amount of sheepshead or fresh-water drum which is frequently caught in the Red River and southern portion of Lake Winnipeg, is marketed commercially. But the demand for this fish greatly increased during the war years in the American markets and the trend is to a wider use of sheepshead.

Sheepshead is simple to cook. Since it is a dry meaty fish it is at its best when boiled. But, unlike most fresh-water fish which are, by many cooks, more often overcooked than underdone. The sheepshead requires a long period of cooking. When boiled whole, allowing at least thirty minutes per pound, and served with or without a sauce, sheepshead is considered as something very special by most fishermen.

The fisheries of the prairies, unlike most natural resources, yield an important food crop year after year without any, or with very little, effort on the part of the reaper. And they will continue to provide wholesome fish dinners as long as conservation and good management go hand in hand.

## Shellwork -- a Popular Craft

and a fascinating hobby for the entire family



### Design No. H-102 and H-103.

Just in time for that gift list you have been making . . . kits of shells and all directions! In Kit No. H-102 there are four ash-tray shells, glue, and pink or blue colored shells for making the flower decorations. In addition we include an easy-to-follow lesson showing you just how to make these attractive individual ash trays for dining or bridge tables, dressing tables, etc.

Kit No. H-103 includes backings and all shells, glue, and lesson for reproducing both brooches and their matching ear rings. You may state the color you prefer for the shells. Plastic lace back comes in white only for the round brooch and the diamond-shaped brooch back is clear plastic.

This is a craft every member of the family will enjoy. State number of kit required and colors for shells. Each kit is \$1.00, postage paid.

Address orders to Florence Webb Needlework, The Country Guide, Winnipeg, Man.



## Gifts to Please

A variety of ideas that are just right for Christmas giving  
by FLORENCE WEBB

### Nancy -- a Christmas Doll



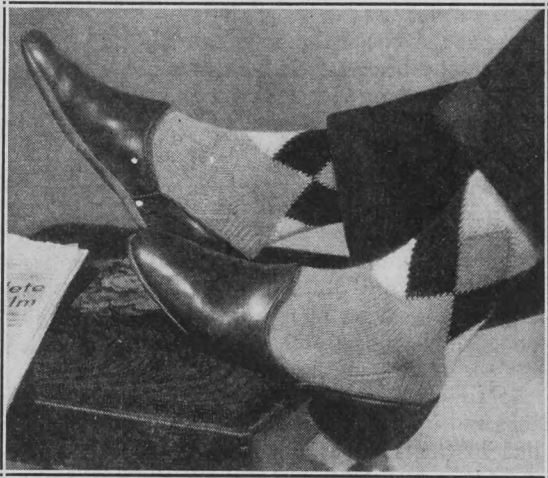
Design No. T-157.

Nancy is a hot iron transfer which includes the stamping and cutting pattern for the doll and cutting patterns for all her clothes. She is easy to make and fun to own. Your best little girl will love her on Christmas morning. Pattern is No. T-157, price 25 cents.

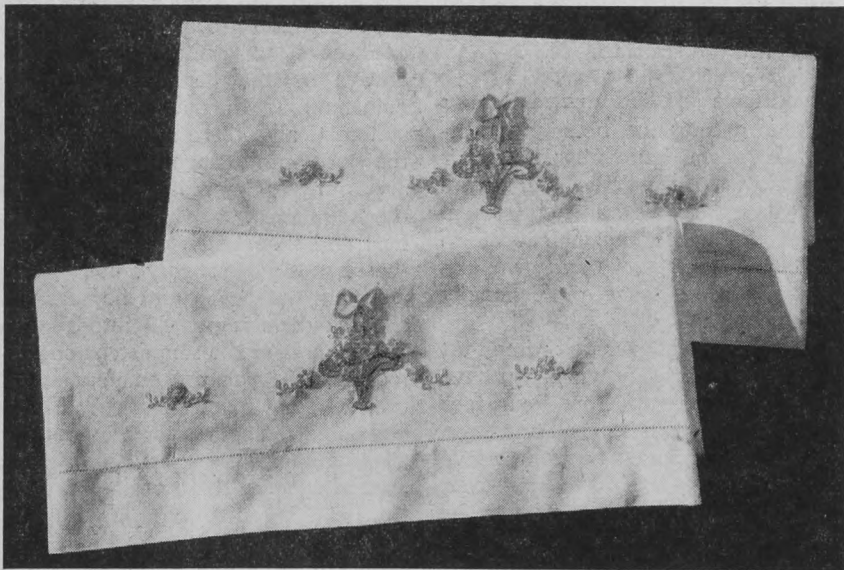
### Dress-up Diamond Socks

Design No. K-162.

Give him these for Christmas and watch him smile! We used grey, maroon and flame colors but you may select any three shades you prefer. You may also order three-ply knitting yarn (sock yarn) or nylon yarn, as you prefer. Pattern is No. K-162, price 20 cents. Wool, three ounces main color and one each for diamonds (five balls), \$2.55 postage paid. Please state colors and type of yarn desired.



### Stamped Pillow Slips



Design No. 9413.

Just in time for those very special Christmas gifts . . . hand-embroidered pillow slips trimmed with dainty baskets of flowers and worked in attractive, natural colors. Hems are to be turned and finished with a row of fancy stitching. Design No. 9413, stamped on fine quality white 40-inch pillow tubing, \$1.75 per pair. Threads 15 cents.

Address orders for needlework to Country Guide Needlework, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Always the best...  
**NOW 3 WAYS  
BETTER!**

with  
**New**



1. Shines brighter than ever!
2. Shines longer than ever!
3. With less polishing!

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*Especially*  
**SOFT and STRONG**

**SAFE,  
HEALTHY  
CARE  
for your  
family**



Softness is so very important in a bathroom tissue and Purex is soft—especially soft—for safe, healthy, personal care. Purex is strong too—just right to assure firmness without irritation to sensitive skin.

P.F-1



# Amazing lotion gives new beauty protection to your **WHOLE HAND!**

## 1 BEAUTIFIES SKIN.

New Hinds is enriched with lanolin to make your hands feel softer instantly—protect them longer. Works wonders on rough, dry skin!

## 2 SATINIZES PALMS.

Even rough palms are soothed and smoothed. New Hinds' "skin-affinity" ingredients actually help to soften calluses.

## 3 SMOOTHS KNUCKLES.

Dry knuckles yield to the smoothing action of New Hinds. Effective emollients "sink in." Hinds dries fast—never feels sticky!

## 4 SOFTENS CUTICLE.

Nails look neater with New Hinds helping to keep cuticle pliable. No ragged edges to "catch." Your manicures stay lovely longer!



Product of Lehn & Fink (Canada) Ltd.

**WORKS WONDERS!** Lanolin-enriched for extra effectiveness. New Hinds Honey and Almond Cream keeps your whole hand feeling soft in spite of ravages of work and water. Use it to smooth elbows, arms and legs... try it as a powder base. Use Hinds to help protect babies' and children's tender skin from chapping! 3 sizes.

# Hinds Honey & Almond Cream

NOW IN NEW LARGER BEAUTY BOTTLE

## Steps in Beauty Outline

*The application of tried and true methods mean a professional-looking job*

by LORETTA MILLER



Shelley Winters, Universal star, reflects care in every detail of grooming.

**Y**OU can employ professional tricks in your beauty routine and reap professional results. Massaging the scalp, throat, face or shoulders; applying make-up to your face; brushing the hair or manicuring the nails; the job will be all the better if you use the same tried and true methods your operator uses.

To get the greatest good from scalp massage and brushing the hair, it is of first importance that circulation is stimulated through the scalp. And because circulation begins below the ears, or close to that region, the massage must necessarily start low. First brush your hair up off your neck. Then using firm fingers and pressing them hard against the skin just back of the ears, describe small circles. Press firmly so that the skin moves with the action of the fingers. Then move the fingers a little toward the back and repeat the massage. Continue in this manner until you have thoroughly gone over the nape of the neck. Then proceed up over the scalp, using the same firm-fingered massage. Next brush your hair well. Let the bristles of the brush be felt against the scalp at the start of each stroke. Brush until the scalp tingles.

**I**F you have just had a permanent or intend getting one, be sure to massage the scalp and brush the hair every day. It gives the hair lustre and makes the waves and curls seem natural. It makes the hair ever so much more manageable and gives the finished hairdo a smart, professionally coiffed look.

Has your face ever felt tired? At the end of a busy day when you have washed all make-up from your face and have your hair brushed and fixed for the night, it might be well to give your complexion a good looking over. Regardless of one's age, there may be little under-the-skin bumps that are almost ready to pop out into full view, or there may be a slight line that is about to make itself seen, either of which won't add to one's good looks. Lather a complexion brush well and describe small circles from low on the neck up to your hairline. Press gently in order not to irritate the skin, but use enough firmness to make the action of the brush felt. Occa-

sionally dip the brush into hot water and rub it over the cake of soap in order to stir up more lather on your face and throat. When your skin is pink and feels warm, lay aside your brush and use your fingertips in a gentle massage.

Let the fingers slide smoothly over your skin. Begin with your chin tilted high and massage along the under-chin. (Sit relaxed while you massage your face and throat.) Then massage around the lips, over the nose and finally and most important, over forehead and around the eyes. Begin at the temples and run the fingers under the eyes toward the nose. Press firmly against the nose, then massage out over the eyes to the temples. Press firmly over the temples. Do this massage leisurely if you want to get the greatest good from it. When you have completed your massage, rinse off all soap with very cold water. Splash cold water over your face for a minute, then use a coarse towel for drying the skin. If you have dry skin, or if it is at all sensitive, use a heavy coating of lubricating cream or oil and rub it lightly over face and throat. Let this remain on for a few minutes or until all tautness vanishes.

If you want to feel rested in the shortest possible time, do this: cover your face with cream or oil, after first washing or cleaning it. Remove shoulder straps and, using the cushions of your fingers pressed firmly against your shoulders, just back of the top shoulder line, describe large circles in an outward direction to the top of the arms. If you feel the least bit sensitive through this region, be sure to press more firmly in order to loosen up taut nerves and to arouse circulation.

If you can lie down for ten minutes so much the better. But place your pillows, as many as necessary, so that your head is actually several inches lower than your body. This, too, will speed up circulation.

Make the removal of nail polish the first step in your manicure. Then shape your nails and groom the cuticle. The application of nail polish should always be the final step in every manicure. If the manicure is done systematically, there is no reason why the job won't have a professional appearance. Complete each step of the manicure before going on to the next and shape each nail alike. Scrub the hands thoroughly just before applying the polish and be sure that excess cuticle is pushed into line.

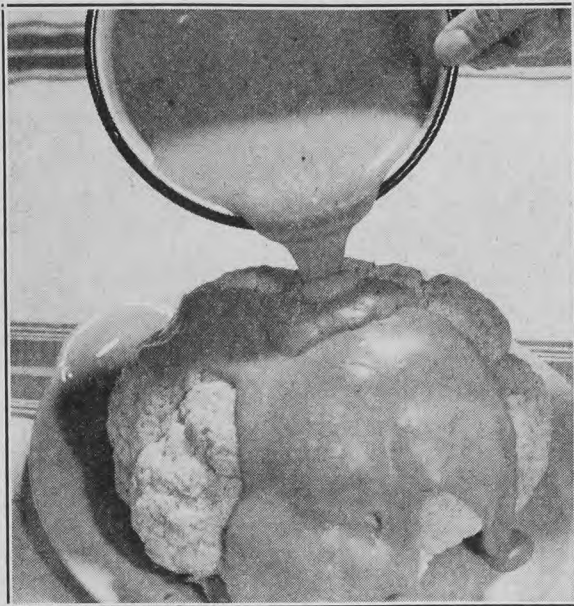
Use most of the same steps on your toenails that you use on your fingertips. Groom toenail cuticle, file all nail edges smooth after clipping and shaping, and use a cuticle oil or cream around each nail and under each nail tip. Let this remain on a few minutes, then scrub the toes well, and again push cuticle in line with an orange-wood stick.

A last minute thought: if you are contemplating changing the part in your hair you had better do it now before cold weather. For some strange reason the scalp becomes extremely sensitive and seems to rebel against a changed part during the winter months.



# Cauliflower

is delicious served in these new and tasty ways



Cheese sauce points up the delicate flavor of this tender white vegetable.

**C**AULIFLOWER can be tender, delicious and almost white, or it can be mushy, strong and drab beige. It all depends on the choice of vegetable and the method of cooking.

Choose cauliflower heads which are firm and rounded, with small, tight flowers. Remove the green stalks, the woody base and any discolored portion of the flower. Soak the whole cauliflower, head down, in cold, salted water for 30 minutes, then wash thoroughly. The head may be left whole or divided into flowerets for cooking.

Cauliflower is best cooked only until tender. If there is a suspicion of a strong flavor leave the lid off the pot and use plenty of water. Excessive cooking causes the vegetable to lose its shape, to turn dark and to develop a strong, harsh flavor.

It may be served buttered, with a topping of grated cheese or with a sauce—such as a cheese sauce, hollandaise, cream sauce, tomato sauce or other family favorite. Or try some entirely new way, as for example, in a soufflé, fritters, or the flowerets served raw in a fruit or vegetable salad.

## Cauliflower with Cheese Sauce

- |                         |               |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| ¼ to ½ c. grated cheese | 1 c. milk     |
| 1 T. butter             | ½ tsp. salt   |
| 1 T. flour              | ⅛ tsp. pepper |

Melt the fat in the saucepan; stir in flour. Pour in liquid and stir slowly over direct heat until sauce boils. Season. Add cheese and stir over hot water until the cheese has melted. Pour over cooked whole cauliflower. Serve immediately.

## Cauliflower Polonaise

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| 1 medium cauliflower                    | ¼ c. melted butter  |
| ½ c. dry bread crumbs                   | 1 T. parsley minced |
| 2 T. grated cheese or 1 hard-cooked egg | Salt and pepper     |

Cook crumbs in butter until golden brown; add parsley, cheese or sieved egg. Season with salt and pepper. Place cooked cauliflower in a serving dish; sprinkle with the seasoned crumb mixture.

## Scalloped Cauliflower

- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1 medium cauliflower                     | 1½ c. medium white sauce |
| 2 hard-cooked eggs or 4 T. grated cheese |                          |

Place a layer of the cooked flowerets in a greased baking dish, then a layer of egg slices or cheese, then a layer of white sauce. Repeat until all the cauliflower

is used. Put a layer of crumbs on top. Sprinkle with cayenne or paprika. Bake in a moderate oven from 15 to 20 minutes.

## Cauliflower Veal Stew

- |                      |
|----------------------|
| 2 pounds veal, cubed |
| 1 T. fat             |
| 3 T. flour           |
| 1 Cauliflower        |
| 2 c. canned tomatoes |
| 3 tsp. salt          |
| ¼ tsp. pepper        |
| ¼ c. water           |

Dredge veal in flour; brown in fat; then remove from pan. Brown cauliflower flowerets lightly in same pan. Add veal, tomatoes and seasonings. Add water. Cook in pressure cooker 10 minutes at 15 pounds pressure or simmer 25 minutes, until meat is tender.

## Cauliflower Cheese Soufflé

- |                      |                                      |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2 T. butter          | 2 to 3 c. cooked chopped cauliflower |
| ¼ c. sifted flour    | 3 egg yolks, beaten                  |
| 1 tsp. baking powder | 3 egg whites, stiffly beaten         |
| 1 tsp. salt          |                                      |
| ⅛ tsp. pepper        |                                      |
| 1 c. grated cheese   |                                      |
| 1 c. milk            |                                      |

Melt butter in top of double boiler. Blend in flour, baking powder, salt and pepper. Add milk all at once. Cook until thick, stirring constantly, about five minutes. Add cheese, cook until melted. Stir in cauliflower; cool. Blend in egg yolks. Fold in egg whites. Pour into greased baking dish. Bake in moderate oven (325 degrees Fahr.) 50 minutes. Serve at once.

## Cauliflower Fritters

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 medium cauliflower | 1 tsp. sugar         |
| ½ c. milk            | 1 tsp. baking powder |
| 1 egg, beaten        | 1 tsp. salt          |
| 1 c. flour           |                      |

Separate cauliflower into flowerets. Combine egg and milk, add slowly to dry ingredients to form a smooth batter. Dip flowerets into batter. Fry in deep fat until golden brown, about three minutes. Drain; sprinkle lightly with salt.

## Cauliflower Fruit Salad

Combine shredded raw cauliflower with orange and grapefruit sections and sliced bananas. Pour French dressing over it and let stand for several hours in a cool place. Serve with a spoon of mayonnaise or dressing on each serving.

## Cauliflower Vegetable Salad

- |                            |                                     |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 c. diced raw cauliflower | 1 c. diced celery and celery leaves |
| 1 c. chopped carrot        | ¾ c. French dressing                |

Mix all ingredients lightly. Let stand in cool place for ½ hour. Serve on lettuce leaves with extra mayonnaise.

## Cream of Cauliflower Soup

- |                     |                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 small cauliflower | 2 T. fat                |
| 1 stalk celery      | 2 T. flour              |
| 1 slice onion       | 1 c. rich milk          |
| ½ tsp. salt         | 1 c. meat stock or milk |

Break cauliflower into small pieces. Add sliced celery, onion, salt and 1½-2 c. water. Simmer until tender. Make a white sauce of fat, flour, milk and meat stock. Add salt to taste. Drain vegetables, reserving 1½ c. liquid. Press cauliflower through sieve into the liquid. Add hot white sauce. Mix well.



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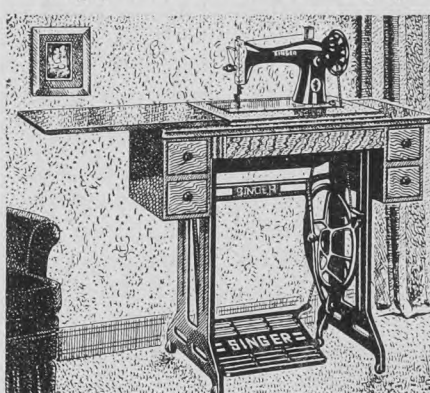
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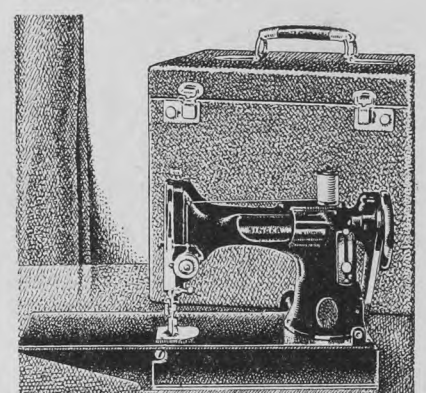
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## Soaps to Buy

Arm yourself with information before you shop

by MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

WHEN you step inside the store to buy laundry supplies, you are certain to be confronted by a bewildering array of products. Since each brand claims to be the world's best, it is difficult to make a wise choice. Neither can you rely on price as a guide, because there is little variation in cost between brands, and few manufacturers state the net weight of their products.

Further, there is no way of telling whether or not the package is full. In view of all this, you need to arm yourself with information before you go shopping so that you can spend your money wisely. You can only get full value from any detergent if you know how it works and how to use it efficiently.

A detergent is any preparation used for cleaning. Soap is a detergent, made from fats and alkalis. Synthetic detergents (often called "soapless") are entirely different from soap in composition and in the way they remove dirt. Both soaps and synthetic detergents are excellent cleansers, so it pays to invest in some of each type.

What you buy will depend on the job to be done. If your laundry consists mainly of cottons and linens, soap is the best choice because it removes the soil from such materials most efficiently.

If your wash is made up chiefly of woollens, silks, rayons and other fine fabrics, there is nothing to equal a synthetic detergent for thorough and rapid cleaning.

However, it is impossible to decide on any detergent without considering the water supply, since cleaning cannot go on without the aid of the right sort of water. If yours is soft, soap will do an excellent job of removing dirt.

But if the water is hard, soap is not an economical choice because it combines with the minerals and much soap is wasted before suds are even formed. Either you must soften the water first before adding a speck of soap, or you can use a synthetic detergent which performs perfectly in hard water.

All that is clear enough, but what you want to know is how to discover while shopping which brands contain soap and which are synthetic detergents. The only way is to read all the printed matter on the package. This takes time, but it will save you money and secure greater satisfaction.

In nearly every case, if soap is the basis of the product, the manufacturer will use the word soap somewhere in the descriptive matter. If there is a statement that the product "is not a soap" or will "leave no hard water scum," it is likely that the contents are synthetic.

SHOPPING for laundry products would be greatly simplified if each package was labelled so that you could see at a glance whether it is soap or synthetic. Until consumers work for improvements like this, they will continue to buy in the dark.

But even when you have classified in your own mind the brands in the store, you still need to pick out the right products for your job. Soap is sold in bars, flakes, chips, beads, granules and soap powders, and may

vary widely in the soap content.

Soaps can be roughly divided into "pure" soap (also called mild or neutral) and "built" soap. For fine fabrics do not invest in anything but the best grade of "pure" white flakes, beads or granules. These are made from top quality materials and have little surplus or "free" alkali to harm the fabrics. Manufacturers of such products are only too pleased to state on the package how safe and pure are their wares.

The best flakes are very thin and dissolve rapidly in lukewarm water, but there are grades of flakes that are "built" with alkaline substances for heavy cleaning of fabrics and surfaces. Many companies put out more than one grade of soap for family washing and rough cleaning, and some tell you on the label what the contents are intended for. Consumers should encourage firms who give such information by purchasing their products.

Many packaged products are soap powders and should not be confused with powdered soap which is high in quality. Soap powders are strong products, built with alkalis and designed to clean heavily soiled clothes. They are widely used in hard water areas, the alkalis softening the water so that the soap can do its work.

HOWEVER, this is not an economical way to buy soap because you do not know how much real soap it contains (some very little) and you are liable to be paying soap prices for alkaline materials that are very cheap.

Soap powders are not noticeably cheaper than any other product, but they are expensive at any price if they shorten the life of your clothes, or dim their colors and roughen your hands. You will be money in pocket if you buy a good softener for removing the hardness from the water, and then add enough pure soap to clean the clothes.

There is a great variety too, in synthetic detergents. They can be roughly divided into products for light duty and heavy duty. Light duty products are suitable for fine fabrics and washing dishes or doing other jobs which require the hands to be immersed. These are not satisfactory for the family wash or for heavy cleaning.

Heavy duty products will remove soil from play clothes or do heavy cleaning. They are usually "built" with alkaline material to improve their cleaning quality. Some synthetics are designed for specific jobs as described on the package. Some produce suds, others do not.

To most people suds mean cleansing power. This is certainly the case with soap. Suds must be replenished before they die down, or cleaning stops. But some synthetics do a good job without producing foam, which often leads to using more than is really necessary.

The common practice of dumping the product straight from the package results in a great deal of waste and may cause skin irritation. Save money and avoid sore hands by measuring each time the exact amount of detergent needed for thorough cleaning.



# For Christmas Giving



No. 1256—Child's snow suit and cap. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 years. Size 6 requires  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards 35-inch material or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards 54-inch for snow suit and cap; lining 2 yards 35-inch; interfacing for visor  $\frac{1}{2}$ -yard buckram. Price 15 cents.

No. 766—Dress and bolero ensemble that features turn-back cuffs on the dress and a bolero trimmed to match. Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years; 32, 34, 36 and 38-inch bust. Size 16 requires  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards 39-inch material;  $\frac{1}{4}$ -yard contrasting. Price 35 cents.

No. 747—There are two two-piecers in this pattern. Illustrated is the windbreaker look (with the blouse tucked in). The other has a collar, cuffs and a peplum. Sizes 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 years; 33, 35 and 37-inch bust. Size 13 requires 4 yards 39-inch material. Price 35 cents.



No. 748—Wrap-around housecoat with a new neckline. The wide lap-over assures head-to-toe coverage. Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years; 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust. Size 16 requires 5 yards 39-inch material;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards 35-inch contrast for sash and piping. Price 35 cents.

No. 1920—Make this nightgown as a gift or for yourself. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years; 32, 34, 36 and 38-inch bust. Size 16 requires  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards 35-inch material or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards 39-inch. Price 25 cents.



747  
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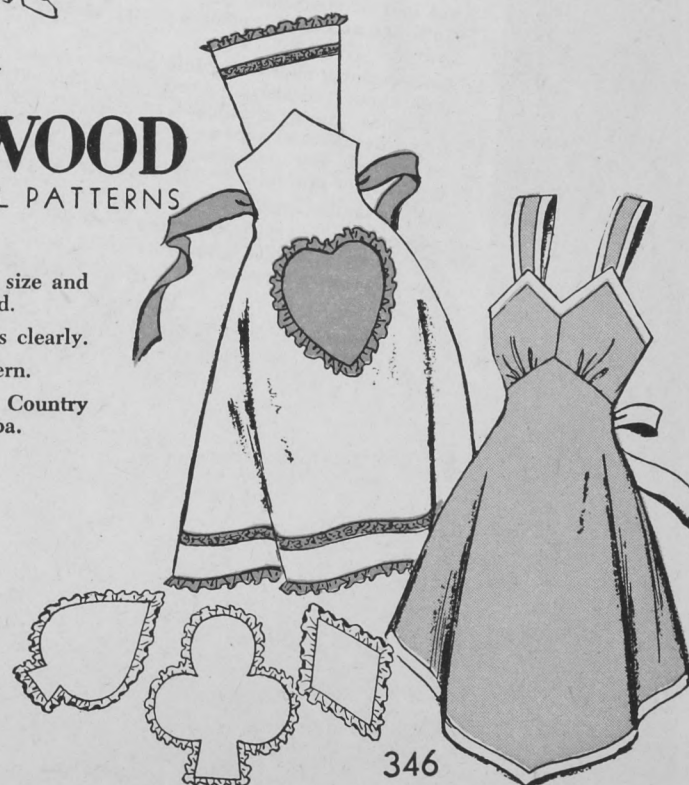
Be sure to state correct size and number of pattern wanted.

Write name and address clearly.

Note price of each pattern.

Address orders to The Country Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

No. 346—Two of the five aprons included in this pattern are illustrated here. Bib-top, shoulder-strap models and tea-timers are easy to make from a minimum of material or from the scraps in the scrap-bag. Each makes a lovely gift. Sizes small, medium and large. Price 25 cents.



Hollywood Fall and Winter Fashion Book — beautifully illustrated, contains almost 200 styles suitable for every occasion for fall and winter wear. Up-to-the-minute in design, practical and easy to make. Every pattern contains complete sewing chart. Price of book 35 cents.

Hollywood Sewing Book — a complete course in sewing. Contains step-by-step instructions for making a garment in the quickest and easiest manner, also many other helpful hints and time-saving suggestions. Price 25 cents.



## Swiftwater

Continued from page 13

"Then I was told true," murmured Nigosh. "A hawk dream must be dreamed out. It must be kept good. Mm. Yeah."

Cam lay waiting with diffidence, for long since he had learned respect for the Micmac old men and their dream telling. But there was another long silence, except for Ma bustling about her cleaning up. Nigosh asked at length:

"You see my brother anywhere, t'late?"

"Jacques? No, nary hide nor hair, but I been bedrid a long spell."

"Been long gone. Too long fer drunk, we think. Mebbe dead."

He arose and took up his cap. At the door he turned and said in formal Micmac idiom, "Friend of mine," and was gone.

"Eat an' run," Ma sniffed. Her mouth had gone sewed-up and hard. "Whoo!" she cried disgustedly. "The place'll have to be aired clean through for a spell, cold as it is, after that feller steamin' by the fire." She flung open the door and flapped her apron in the air.

"Nigosh is a good friend," Cam said defensively. "Many's a meal I've had at his lodge, or stayed the night."

"You could a' done better than stay with the likes of him," Ma said. "He wants his needin's, your friend, an' a good bath besides."

**T**HE Injun way ain't ours," Cam said, "but there's a mort o' things they could teach us for all that. Now I never see Nigosh but there's a thing

or two he knows that I don't, an' he'm able to tell it. That's more'n I could say for any white man. Like that dream o' mine. Two nights going I dreamed of a hawk, a-swoopin' an' stabbin' at all around. Nigosh saw it on me. There's no better dream teller among the Micmacs than him. He's a born farseer, too."

"Bosh an' moonshine," Ma flared. "Wish he'd see how far he can keep from my fire from now on, that's all."

But the rest of the afternoon was a happy time. Cam and Ma both told stories of Christmas doings they'd known in times past. Ma sang an old song or two—the one Viney loved about a zanie girl called Lattledy Lal. It ran on and on in endless verses, ending with:

*Lal, Lal, Lattledy, Lal,  
Oh, Lattledy, Lattledy, Lal, Lal, Lal.*

And another about a drowning when Ma was a girl back in York State:

*The ice being broken,  
They both tumbled in;  
George Betsey got drowned,  
Bill Lindsey could swim.*

Then nothing would do for Bucky but that Cam sing a bit of "High Chin Bob"—Bucky's favorite hero. It told through many bars of balladry how High Chin roped him a great panther in a wild canyon. Unable to drag the panther to death, Bob would bedogged if he'd loose him, so cat, horse, and rider swept down the mountain till all were dashed to death and ever after men had seen them pass on starlit nights, still roped together and sweeping like the wind.

The Callows were to have still

another visitor before the day was done. Toward dusk they heard the sound of sleighbells again and across the woodlot old Doc Waters came stumping toward the cabin. He carried something under his arm which he plunked down by the door as he took off his greatcoat. A shiny yellow crutch!



"Twice around the moon, slowly... Joe!"

"Just thought this would be a good day for the unveilin', Cam," Doc chuckled as he bent over Cam's bandaged leg. "'Twas due most any day now and I couldn't think up a good excuse why it shouldn't be Christmas. The quicker you start crutch-movin' now the quicker you'll shed crutch and splint and step out on your own again."

"I'll be John-dogged," Cam cried. "A body'll soon be able to sight the end o' this business, I do believe!"

"Two weeks on the crutch, moving about a good bit every day, then you'll be able to ease some weight on

the leg, a bit at a time," Doc said.

A bit later, Cam, weak from bed-lying, but jubilant, was hobbling about the cabin with the aid of the crutch, peering curiously from door and window at a landscape he'd not set eyes on in weeks. And that evening he sat in his leather chair by the hearth instead of taking to his bed again, his bandaged leg stretched out before him. On the table glowed the Radiant Beam, washing the walls in gold, and there was another special reading from the Book in celebration.

Oh, it *had* been a day.

**B**Y January Bucky had to make his trap rounds by snowshoe, except for stretches where the wind had scoured the drifts away. Two days now it took him to cover his line and so every third night he had to make snow camp in the deep woods, far up near the head of the Jackpine, sleeping in the bark-covered, half-faced lean-to he and Cam had set up in the fall.

The first few times he took old Sounder with him and the two of them huddled for warmth beneath the blankets, facing the small fire Bucky set going. But as Cam had always said, a dog made a difference in the woods, and soon Bucky left him at home. He didn't need him for warmth or protection, and it got so he wanted nothing to break the spell of silence that went with it all like a deep current. Besides, the old dog wanted none of it. He had a civilized scorn for such primitive huddling in the snow around a smidgin of fire when there was a cabin warm and windproof for the taking. He had a healthy fear of the night dogs, too. Many a time he had

## Watch them all go for this SPICY APPLE PIE!

### SPICY APPLE PIE PASTRY

6 cups sifted Robin Hood Flour  
(the guaranteed all-purpose  
flour, used by 4 out of 5  
prize winners)

2 teaspoons salt  
1 pound of chilled  
lard or vegetable  
shortening

Sift Robin Hood Flour and salt together.

Cut half of shortening into the Robin Hood Flour until fine and mealy, using a pastry blender or two knives.

Cut remaining shortening into above mixture until it is about the size of small peas. This mixture, known as "pastry crumbles", may be stored dry in a quart sealer and kept cool, using small quantities as desired. For one 8-inch pie shell, use 1 cup (packed) of crumbles or 1 1/4 cups for 9-inch shell.

Yield: 4 double crust pies.

Add cold water (1/4 - 1/2 cup) very gradually to 2 cups of "pastry crumbles", mixing lightly until pastry can be pressed together.

Roll tightly in waxed paper and chill. Pastry is then ready for rolling.

### FILLING

3 cups sliced apples (sour)

3 tablespoons Robin Hood Flour  
(be sure it's Robin Hood for  
guaranteed\* results.)

1 cup brown sugar  
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon  
1 tablespoon butter

Wash, pare and slice apples.

Combine Robin Hood Flour and sugar and add to prepared fruit, mixing well.

Line an 8-inch pie plate with pastry; fill with above mixture; dot with butter.

Cover with top crust which has been perforated. Be sure top crust is larger than the surface of the pie plate—fold the pastry under the edge of the lower crust, pinching the two firmly together so that the juice will not escape.

Bake in a hot oven, 425°F, 15 minutes, then reduce heat to 350°F and continue baking 20-25 minutes.

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lain listening to the terrible voice of the wolf pack threatening to take him back to the olden wild he had left, via the digestive system if he'd not come otherwise.

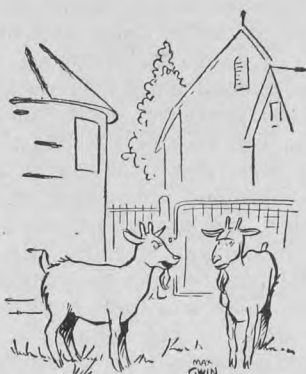
Without the dog Bucky saw and felt all the things he longed to know. The deep woods were showing him their secret face now, their winter side, which few men ever have the need, or the hardihood, to learn. Almost too much to bear it was at first, that deathly, diamond stillness, that awesome and categorical presence. The thick spruce silence was more than silence; it was a spell. There were caves of stillness in this valley that seemed never to have been stirred since time began. The whole of Bucky's being was shrunk to a hard tight knot in its stand against the tremendous suck and onslaught of the cold, the black night, and the loneliness. Only because he was timber-bred did he grow accustomed to it.

All around him, tranced and white as a hooded secret, crowded the woods, making not a move, yet beckoning, communing with him. Just the feel of them went through and over him like nothing else in the world. The same fearsome trees that had furtively crowded him in the fall as if they hated to see him getting out of their clutches, were opening to him now.

Something in him knew the woods and the woods knew him. There was a knowledge between them and he could hear them calling to him. Oh, he'd heard that elfin-horn note long before, back in the fall when the trees first turned with frost fire, and even the fall before, though mighty faint it had been and not to be read

by him. Sweeter than a hound dog running a fox was that call, but subtle as a floating filament of spider web, thin and bittersweet as grief. Not meant for every ear, that horn note that calls only to the hunter-born.

He didn't even light a fire now of a night out. He begrudged driving back the spirits of the place even that



"My best friends wouldn't tell me, either!"

much. So he went without coffee, ate a cold snack from his knapsack, lay down in his wickiup, head toward the opening, Pa's rifle handy beside him. On moonlit nights, he saw the spectral ranks of the snowshoe rabbits hopping along their well-worn trails toward their willow gnaws by the stream banks, led by a big and wary buck, all silent and white as the snow itself. Now and again he saw a weasel tracking the rabbits and heard the thin, far scream of the trail's end. He'd pick one rabbit, a weasel would, and hang to that trail alone like grim death till fear finally froze the rabbit in its running and the killer fastened to its warm and pulsing throat.

FAR sounds brought to his ears a hundred wild tales. He saw the great owls coasting silent as death angels over the soft moonlit tips of the firs, to swoop suddenly down and take their tithe from the rabbits' flitting ranks. And often he saw a file of a score of rabbits stop stone-still and crouch transfixed at the distant booming of the horned owl, that hollow, ventriloquial note that penetrated all the woods at once without hint of direction, warning that death was on the wing.

Once he saw the death battle of two earless snowy owls, accompanied by a hissing and snapping and by jagged cries, as if a pair of witch-hags were having a set-to. It went on till the great, hooked claw of one fighter closed over the other's head, piercing eyes and brain, and the vanquished one swung head down and pendant for a space, then dropped stone-dead to the snow. What devil's business was back of that battle there was no telling. The victor yelped like a mad one, but did not touch the fallen body, simply floated away.

The moonless nights were quite another thing. In the blackness all manner of eyes flitted, green, or burning red and low to the ground—which meant the weasel clan. Always they were in pairs, always two by two. The whole night was eyes. The stars in the vast blue-black sky blinked with them. And there, too, they seemed always to blink in pairs.

At first the timber wolves came round the lean-to, their yellow-green eyes weaving in and out, but after Bucky shot three of them they came no more. He and Cam had no scruple about thinning out the ranks of this

ravening horde from the north, who spent their days and nights killing the game and raiding the settlers' stock. Once Bucky shot a prowling lynx.

Oh, it got so he begrudged sleep and drowsed but fitfully, like an animal, in his eagerness to miss as little as could be of the nightly pageant. One of these nights old Fire Eyes himself might come prowling round the lean-to. He'd know him right enough, by his big green night-lamps.

One day on a side trip up a valley, he found the big winter yarding place of the Swiftwater deer herds. There were three big connecting yards in this secret retreat, tramped out by many hoofs beneath the overhanging branches of the evergreens, with plenty of territory round about for extending the yards if feeding grew scarce. The yard walls were straight and four feet high, hardened by alternate freezing and melting. High ridges round about protected the place from the force of prevailing storms. Round the yard edges were the tracks of wolves and foxes and the broad round marks of hungry bobcats.

THE leading bucks of the herd snoofed warningly at sight of him. They came forward shaking their heads in defiance. They were lean and awkward-looking, shorn of their summer antlers. They remained wary, but after a time they ceased to snort their challenges, accepting the boy standing among the trees with equanimity, for on them was the magic truce of winter.

Bucky thought about old Lophorn, the lone moose bull. Moose yarded up for winter. Did Lophorn too winter along the Swiftwater, or did he light



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that coffee!*





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a rag for distant parts before snow came? No one knew, but Bucky didn't think so. Every spare hour now he made side trips in the woods searching. He went along the valleys where the trees were thick and finally one late, dark afternoon his quest was answered.

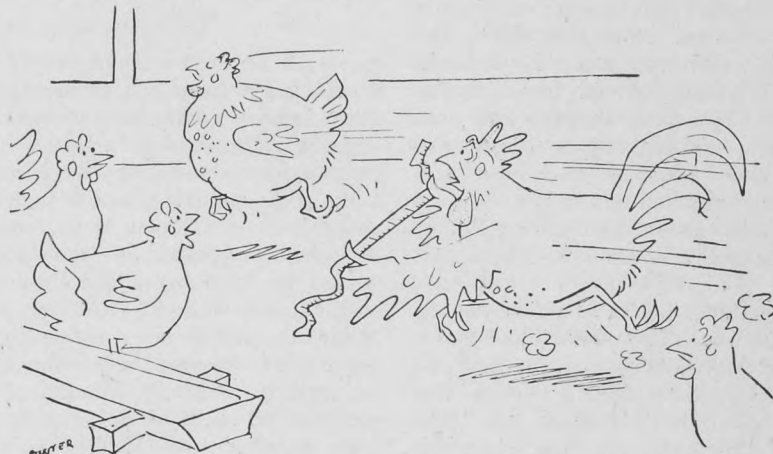
He was about to turn back to his camp when, parting the thick evergreen branches to peer ahead, he saw it. In the narrowing throat-latch of the valley's head old Lophorn had tramped himself out a long yard that ran 100 yards or more upward between two toes of old Sugarloaf's base. There stood the gaunt dark bull, sombre and sad-looking without his antlers, and beyond him stood two cows, an old and a young! Bucky's heart thudded beneath his breastbone. The Red Gods had been good to the lonely bull the fall before; he had achieved a mating in his chosen country, had Lophorn, and by spring a

Hen would come at odd hours, or after dark, and usually slip away unseen. Lately Alf's son rarely stopped by. When he did it was no powwow, for Hance was as mum as Alf was loquacious. He'd stored up a sight of grist for his mill, Alf had; more than he could rightly contain. Most any day a body might have heard him declaiming to his bare walls.

One cold day in February Alf snubbed himself short in one of these vocal perorations.

"You'll be blattin' to yourself like a sheep-herdin' coot if ye don't get out o' here an' see some'un soon," he told himself.

He thought of his son's cabin, but Hance's wife and he were at swords' points. Alf had not set foot in her house for over a year, to the delight of young Mrs. Simes, who warmly returned the slight. Then he recalled hearing that Cam Calloway was laid up.



"Stand still! How'm I gonna determine if you have the recommended three feet of floor space th' way you keep runnin' around!"

moose calf or two would be dropped, the beginning of a herd along the Swiftwater if all went well. The thing Cam had always hoped for.

There came a vast whooshing sound, as old Lophorn saw him and came forward, his little eyes red. Over seven feet tall he stood at his humped shoulder, dark, vast, and uncouth. Bucky did not even tarry to whet the old bull's temper. Quietly he slipped away, and as he went he wove in his mind a magic ring-pass-not round Lophorn, a circle of protection that none might penetrate. He'd breathe no word of this to any but Cam till spring thaw came.

ALF SIMES was dying to tuck the hearty sound of human voice and laughter in his ear and cradle it there for a spell. Just to swap a string of words with someone, no matter who all. Lord of the Jay Birds, if he could but sit down across the table, 'stump, or grocery counter for half an hour, say, and talk, even just clap-clap with a coffee-coolin' schoolmarm—that was all Alf asked! He was dying to hear his own voice.

It was hard wintering it alone in the deep woods for one born with the silver tongue. In usual course a few men stopped by Alf's place even in midwinter, and if there was any news shaking, Alf had it before the sediment settled. But not this year. The snow and cold had broken all records. Ever since the first snow Alf had been holed up playing it solitaire. He wasn't built for the likes of this.

In winter Alf hadn't even his hired man to talk to. Hen Pine came over but once a day for the choring. Alf would lie in wait for him, but old

Alf came to his feet with a blasphemous resolution. Cam's cabin was over two miles away. It would be a mortal chore getting through the drifts for an old man of 70.

Alf banked his fire. He stuck some eatin' tobacco into his cheek and got into his sheepskin coat. He took up a strip of jerky to chew on along the way.

The going was hard, the drifts often waist high, and old Alf wasn't sure on his feet any more. But a cane would have been worse than useless here. Alf wasn't dressed for such weather either. His salt-and-pepper pants weren't meant for such snow, and neither were his old overshoes. They slewed him back in places a good six inches to every foot he hove forward, and he stumbled often, but he went stomping on, his grey eyes shining fiercely out of the shag of his whiskers and eyebrows.

IT was not midday when he started forth, but it was well on into afternoon before he thumped at the Calloway's door. Ma was thunderstruck as the old man hobbled in—rimmed with frost from head to foot and panting. He'd fallen more than once along the way. It was a time before he could get his breath. Amazed and overawed, Cam reached for his crutch and struggled to his feet.

"I take it right kindly, your comin' all this way to see us," he said. "Liddy, draw up the big chair for Alf."

"Fiddlesticks," Alf panted. "Twant such a chore. Just last week I heard about your bad leg, Cam, my boy, an' says I, I'll get over there 'tween storms if it's the last thing I do."

But when Cam felt called on to tell



of his accident, the old man veered him off. The open fire and the coffee Ma poured for him put the life back into him and from there on Alf himself took over. For the first 15 minutes he said everything over twice for good measure, and the cabin rang with his machine-gun delivery. He soon began to surpass himself, for Cam had always been one of his best listeners. He talked largely of all things under heaven. Oh, he'd worked out many a new tack since fall to confound men's wits. His trickiest pack of contradictions had developed since Cam had seen him last and that was on the subject of dogs. In order to run tantamount to all precedent, Alf had cultivated a violent antipathy to dogs and a correspondingly violent liking for cats. A dog, Alf said, was a natural-born traitor and a coward. Hadn't dogs gone against their kind from the beginning? Wouldn't a dog turn thief, bully, or butcher at a word from his master?

"Don't dogs go against all the rest of the wild? A dog ain't even to be trusted by the friends of his owner. Like as not he'll take the pants off them, or a chunk of leg. Let it get past dark and he'll come snarlin' at his own master till his nose tells him he's buckin' up again' his own meal ticket. It's the grub he gets, first an' last, that keeps him hangin' to your heels, an' the mollyin' he gets on winter nights, wrigglin' an' tail waggin' his way in by the fire, fawnin' an' finickin' with

the younkers, while the rest of the varmints lay out in the cold.

"Go 'way an' leave your dog tied an' you can hear him howlin' down in the next county. No character. Thinks you're goin' to let him starve on the spot. No more sperrit than a Flathead Injun. Then take their spittin' an' slobberin' on your hand an' clean up to your face if you'll let 'em. And here's another thing: Let a man get down on another man an' the first thing he calls him is a dirty dog. Why is that? Because for a minute or so he's got sense enough to speak the truth, that's why."

That purely raised Ma Calloway's fur, listening to such talk with old Sounder lying right there by the fire. She'd like to have sounded off a short piece of her own, just there, and she came devilish near doing it too, as Cam could see. But there was the visitor's white hair. Cam merely chuckled. He savored the delivery rather than the letter of Alf's talk.

"Take cats, though," Alf ran on. "They got minds of their own. Quit feedin' 'em an' they go feed themselves, no bones about it. An' at the same time they're a-clearin' out the rats an' other vermin about the place. They like a man from the teeth in, cats do; keep their lip to themselves. No noise, no slobberin'. A sluice of milk now an' again that nobody misses sets 'em to singin'. Cats don't hang around the table, beggin' the truck off your plate, nor hang their

jowl on your knee for notice. Glad to be shut of you when you go 'way, they are. Gives 'em a chance to think an' tend their own business."

He spoke with pride of his own 12 cats and his panther and Cam ventured to argue.

"It's mortal funny," he said. "I can't understand it. Twelve cats an' a panther around your place."

"Nothin' funny in it," old Alf bristled. "I like 'em."

WHEN darkness came old Alf was just warmed up. Soon Bucky came in from his long day on the line

and Alf pricked up and started afresh. He gave them tall trapping tales. He advised them how to run their line better, from A to Izzard. You'd have thought he was the original pioneer on the Swiftwater, who'd tamed the howling wilderness down till weaker folk could dwell here.

He gave no sign of going, as any could see, so Ma set out the evening meal. Supper was a two-hour affair. Old Alf pecked and dabbled with his food; now and again taking a small bite, which would not interrupt the flow of rhetoric.

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Late evening had come and the night dogs were howling before their visitor made ready to depart. And then there was nothing for it but Bucky, after his long day in the woods, must get out the lantern and accompany him. Old Alf protested, but you could see he looked on it as his just due. Alf shouted parting shots at the open cabin door as long as he was in hail.

Bucky preceded him with the lantern along the dark road. He had snowshoes with him and where the going was heavy he beat down a passage for Alf to follow in. That left Alf with breath enough for fresh discourse and he kept up a rapid-fire monologue as they tramped. Alf had a new project in mind for the coming spring. He was going to raise black fox on his back woodlot. As soon as ever the frost was out of the ground he'd put in some strong wire pens. He'd start out with a single pair and by the time another winter came he'd have prime fox fur to sell when the market was high.

Bucky timidly brought forth his plan for a wild-geese sanctuary. He was amazed to have the old man

lighted as usual and a cutter stood waiting by the porch, with a restless mare ruckling and stamping in the shafts. The Mellotts had company too.

A sudden whelming loneliness made Bucky veer aside through the trees to get a brief glimpse of that cheerful lighted room. He paused beneath a pine. There sat Mrs. Mellott bent over her eternal piecing. Bridie was moving about in the lamp-light, laughing, all pranked out in her ruffled dress. Something to look at through any window, night or day, was Bridie now. Then Bucky saw who the "company" was. Whit Turner sat on the other side of the fireplace, arrayed in new store clothes tonight and showing off with tricks and banter and mild sparking. Quite a man Whit had become in the past few months, all legs and torso and rangy arms. And Bridie sat there liking it all, as you could see.

Sore as a baited badger, Bucky was off down the road toward home with long, anger-driven stride. Then he remembered his lantern, which he'd set down for a moment in the snow, and had to go creeping back for it.



"Remember, Shorty is to take six steps and Slim will take three."

pounce on it like a fish hawk on a shallowed pickerel. 'Twas the best idea he'd heard of in a scad of years. Why a wild-bird sanctuary would be a blessing for everyone, not only for the geese. Alf craved to hear all the details and he pumped Bucky with questions all the rest of the way home.

"Course, the town's a-goin' to benasty you an' do things round the corner to stop you," Alf said when at last they arrived at his doorstep. "Swiftwater an' the tourists think of nothin' but shootin' when they see a wild goose. But just you go ahead with your idea, son, an' pay 'em no mind. It could just be I can help you out a mite, when the time comes round. I'll pointedly try to, my boy, yes, I'll pointedly try. Good night. Good night. An' don't forget Alf Simes is goin' to stand right back of you."

Alf went stumping into the house, laughing to himself. Bucky could hear him laughing even after the door had been closed. He turned homeward with a deep new elation.

Going back, Bucky put out the lantern to conserve its precious oil. He took the road that led past the Mellott cabin. Here there were fresh sleigh tracks in the recent snow. The Mellott living room was brightly

There was a hot spot in his chest that didn't cool down all that night, nor did it let him sleep except in troubled snatches.

**M**ARCH was a whole push of raw, boisterous weather that came raiding down from the north, cold almost as January. There hadn't been a speculation stirring that year, even among the old-timers, about Ground Hog Day. For not a ground hog living would have been fool enough to claw his way out through ice and snow at any time in February to see whether he cast shadow or no.

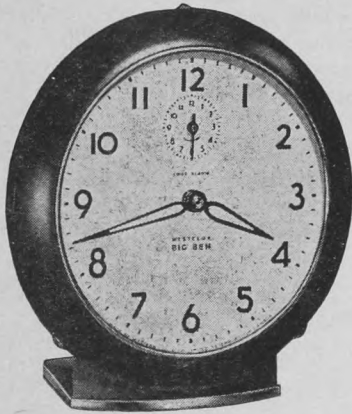
Cam had never held with ground-hog signs. It was a tale dreamed up by old women, he claimed. The bear was the real barometer. When you saw the first bear sign you knew winter'd really broken and spring had turned the corner. Anyone could tell by the way Keg slept on that a good stretch of winter still lay ahead.

Furs remained prime and the Cal-lows and the deep woods toiled on together through the favoring season and the valley more than lived up to its fall promise. Prime fur, more than they'd ever known before, was piled in the storehouse, for Cam had been working with Bucky again for two



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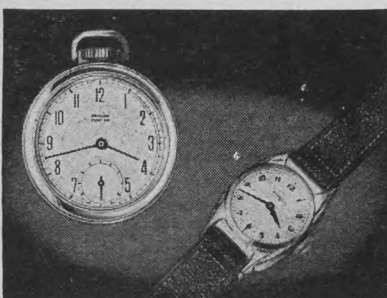


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## WESTCLOX

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weeks past, still a bit slow on the trail, but able to cover the line twice a week, so that Bucky could trap up the more inaccessible side valleys.

THAT spring should have been a time of triumph and harvest, of measuring up the rich woods toll in piles and bales and packing it off to trade for the best in victuals and many an extra-fancy thing to put on the back or brighten the house. Certainly the Calloways' catch would be cause for seven-day wonder this year, as far as quantity and variety went. But not in value. Things had gone awry in the fur trade, in the unexpected way an axe will slip and maim at times for all a woodsman's care.

A long arm of the Hudson's Bay Company, that great organization that dealt in fur and death, had stretched out that winter to include the Swiftwater country in its empire. Word of it had come in January. A great new trading post was being built only 50 miles to the east of Swiftwater. French Canadian *voyageurs* and strange Indians had begun drifting into town. Many of them brought pelts. These were the free traders. The price of furs was cut almost in half—just in time to leave the Calloways shorn of their hard-earned profits.

It was well on in February when Bucky first learned of this. He hadn't rightly believed it, in spite of the pitifully small bait of victuals and a strip of cloth he'd gotten for a prime otter skin. It was all due to some rumor. Nat Stemline thought so too. But the low price continued. Pressure was being put on Nat to make him turn his store into a branch post for the company.

Bucky didn't tell Cam. It was March before Cam learned the truth. Bucky had never seen him go so dark.

There comes a time when misfortune sickens men. But Cam held his bitter words in. He wouldn't speak of it. At first he had wanted to take their catch south to the big towns and try to sell it for more, but after much figuring it became plain they'd lose what profit was in it in the cost.

All through March they kept the secret to themselves. With the first thaw they pulled all traps and packed their plunder into Stemline's store, to sell for what it would bring. Cam was not one to haggle. They settled for \$350 and a bit of credit at the store for a catch on which they'd hoped for more than \$1,000. They owed more than the \$350 to Doane Shattuck on their timber land.

Cam, leaning on the counter, looked at the date as Nat Stemline entered it carefully in his big book—April 1.

"The Day o' the Fool," he said with a wry grimace. "Aye, we chose the date well."

DAYS afterwards Cam's spirits had still not risen. Bucky, too, did much thinking about this turnover, which all overnight had undermined the safe surety of their old life—his and Cam's. But as mild weather set in he could scarce bear in mind such things, with the song of the south wind in the woods and the feel of it in his veins. Not for anything the world could give would he have foregone his wonderful winter on the trap line, those greatest months of his life. He had been growing phenomenally outsize as well, and was beginning to thicken out. His muscles stretched as flexibly as vines filled with sap. Oh,

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there was a prodigal strength and ebullience in him now that there was time to rest a mite, like a stream released from winter's clamp. A few more months and he'd be nudging six feet high.

Before the snow had rightly melted catskins were swelling along the waterways and green spears of wild flag and Johnny-jump-up were piercing the wet earth. Another few days and popple and birch were in bud, snakes were coming out of their hidey-holes, and cricket-frogs were turning it up in the shadowy places. Everything in a mighty hurry after the long dark. Old Earth was great with her children, bulb and grub, seed and toad and sleepy mammal, to say nothing of talky little newborn rivulets.

Cam took note of all with quiet omniscience.

"The geese'll not stop this spring," he announced one day at dinner.

Bucky's face fell. "How can you tell so certain sure, Pa?"

Cam bent his head, reflecting. "It's that kind of spring," he said. "You can smell it in the air. It ain't only spring here; it's spring clean up beyond Hudson Bay. Ol' Winter was grim an' long, but when his back broke he was dead for keeps. Most years the geese'll foller the rag edge o' spring on north to their feedin' grounds up in the sphagnum swamps. But this spring it's a straightaway race for the north an' they'll not even come in gun range of us."

It was that evening at sunset that the first clanging hosts of the geese crossed the sky. And it was as Cam had said; they flew high and very fast, their long necks stretched out tenuously to the north, where lush feeding awaited them at their nesting place beyond Hudson Bay.

This was the time when Cam and Bucky made their yearly trips up the slopes of old Sugarloaf to dig for sang root to sell in town for the drug trade. This climb was always a pilgrimage, important almost as the first fall hunting. They spent a full day at it the first week of April. They brought out a great bag of sang, and another filled with boneset, which was good for fever, dittany and pipsissewa, which were used for medicinal tea to purify the blood. Always there was a ready market for these at Stemline's store.

IT was sunset when they arrived in the clearing with their sacks. They found Ma and Viney standing in the woodlot, watching the weirdest-looking animal Bucky had yet seen. It turned out it was nothing but Keg, who had just emerged from his long hideout in the root cellar. He was scarce awake yet. A body would never have recognized him and by the look he didn't rightly know himself. For he'd gone to sleep fat as a butter ball and come out as lean as any spectre. Yes, he'd gone to sleep four months before as a mere stripling and had slept himself into man's estate.

He had grown many inches over all, but mostly 'twas in his legs and feet. His head and sides were gaunt and fallen in. There was a woebegone look about him and he wanted something mightily, but 'twas nothing that humans could give him. Ma had set out a pan of scraps for him, but he'd spurned it, upsetting it with his nose, and now he was hunkered down in the midst of it, his head swaying disconsolately from side to side. His

eyes were glazed with the spring sickness of his kind.

"Oh, ain't he the sorry somethin'?" Cam said, setting down his bag.

Keg loosed a bawl of angry irritation and abruptly whirled about, teeth bared in defiance. He'd thought for an instant that a grown bear had crept up on him. And a grown bear had. His growl had been fierce as the Middle-Sized Bear and the Great Big Bear rolled into one and never again would he know the aimless play of cubhood.

Cam laughed long and loud, the first deep laugh Bucky had heard from him since his accident back in the fall. Keg, with the look of one piqued and indignant, moved away toward the woods, whence all his instincts drew him.

"Let him go," Cam chuckled. "He'll need to chew on many a root an' berry to clean him out before he breaks his winter fast. His nose'll lead him to the right thing; there's naught we can do about it."

"Will he come back, Pa?" Viney cried.

"All that's as may be," Cam said, "but I'd not wonder if we saw a heap more o' the rascal before he finds a mate."

They watched him as he moved off up the brush-clad slope, pausing to rummage. He was seeking the wax-berry, the natural spring purgative of his kind. It would be three days at least before he ate solid food, Cam said.

THAT was a strange spring for Bucky, time of change and endings. Time of new beginning too. You could feel it all in the air. The days passed and nothing was done about the place. Cam looked at the truck patch. He took up a handful of earth to see if it was fit to work, knowing well it was, but he made no move to turn it over. He'd made no move to see Doane Shattuck about overdue payments either. Once or twice Bucky'd been on the point of asking why, but refrained. It gave him a queer, floaty feel.

And then one afternoon Doane Shattuck's car was seen coming up the rutty road. It stopped below the clearing and Shattuck came puffing up through the wood lot, heaving his watch-chain belly before him like it was another man. Someone else was sitting in the car. It was Fonse Turner, Bucky saw, Turner who was now Town Marshal as well as Game Warden. Bucky had started down to meet Shattuck with a premonitory bubbling under his breastbone when he saw Cam come out of the woods at the clearing's edge, as if he had been waiting there.

"How d'ye do, how d'de do, Cam?" Shattuck called out with a great show of heartiness. "You're looking right well. Heard about your accident in the woods. Glad to see you about again."

"Thank 'e. I'm right as rain again."

Shattuck's sharp eyes were taking in the clearing and the weeds firing up all over the cleared ground. "Looks like you've not turned over anything for planting this spring, Cam."

"Not yet."

"I've been expecting you to drop in and see me for a long time," Shattuck said. "You didn't come, so I came to you."

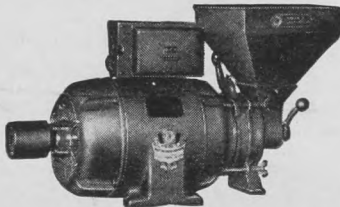
"Been expectin' you."

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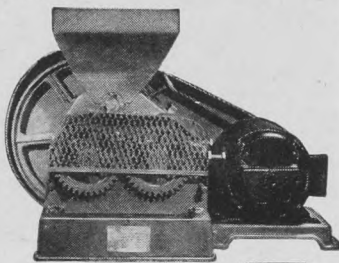
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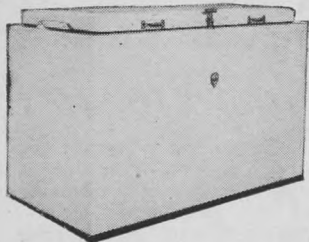
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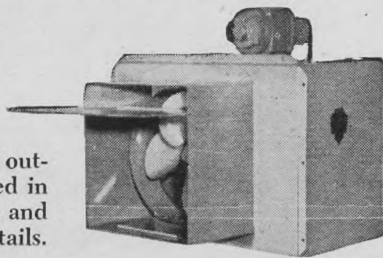
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"Well, Cam, what's been the trouble? Didn't you recall your time was up in March? I've got our signed agreement right here. He drew a folded paper from his pocket and opened it, his face hunkering down into his three chins.

"I'd not forgotten," Cam said. "I'd not have even if 'twas naught but a handshake agreement."

"Fine, fine! Well, I've come to collect what's owing, Cam, and to wish you well with the place."

He was nice as nice each time he opened his mouth, but Bucky, hovering near, saw the hard, sharp eyes drilling Cam, and the scheme light in their depths. Ma, in some of her puckered moments, had said she wanted him to be a businessman like Doane Shattuck, who lived in the finest house in town and owned a share of the bank and was a "leading citizen." But Bucky felt about Shat-

a vearyin' vanity, as the poet said. So I'll just say it for you, what you came to tell. My name's wrote there on the paper an' my time's up long gone. I never yet broke given word, signed or swore to. So we'll just be movin' out, quiet an' peaceful. Day after tomorrow we'll be gone from here, so you can call off your bloodhound, Shattuck—" he jerked his head in the direction of Fosse Turner—"an' rest easy. Good day to ye."

**T**RIUMPH coming that easy broke down Doane Shattuck's face completely. Seemed he didn't dare let it show out in an open, honest way though, good church member that he was. He had to cover it over with words and a show of pique, as if it were he who was getting the bad end of the bargain. The result left his heavy mouth ropy and writhing in the nest of the fat jowls. Only the eyes

have the answer to the last puzzle in life."

He was still mild as Moses, but Shattuck gave a snort like a bull, and went off down the hill as fast as his town shoes would let him. Bucky approached as Shattuck drove away.

"You heard?" Cam said wearily.

"Yes, Pa."

"I'd a' gone through with it all if Shattuck'd took what we had to offer, but he wouldn't. 'Twas like a sign. Oh, I been expectin' this for many a day. But Shattuck's within his legal rights. The place is his now."

Bucky said through tight throat: "Doane Shattuck's a scutter!"

"Give him time an' he'll purely beggar himself in beggarin' others," Cam said. "His record'll run before him. Fore long there won't be a man in the country'll deal with him. But all that's in the Lord's hands. Now we got to think of movin' again. To me it's no matter, nor you either, I mistrust, Bucky. We've the mind an' the heart an' the body for the deep woods. But your ma'll take it right hard. She's everly contrivin' townward, Lord help her. Oh, there'll be fireworks aplenty."

"What we goin' to do, Pa?" Bucky dropped his head to hide his surge of feeling.

"Move out towards the marsh land, guess we better. It's government land out there. I'll file on it; always wanted to. But now we got to tell all to your Ma—about the trimmin' we took on

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"One of them's not on tonight, but I can't make up my mind if it's the dummy or the ventriloquist."

tuck just as Cam did, who often said: "That feller ain't even a close enemy o' mine," height of scorn in the Swift-water country.

Cam was saying quietly, "I've some money laid by for you. Two hundred and fifty dollars. The rest I'll have to make up. Figger on goin' to work in the sawmill up at the Forks."

"You owe me nearly twice that, Cam. Four hundred and forty dollars. A bargain's a bargain, both sides, you know. I've kept my end up and I banked on you keeping yours."

Shattuck made out to be mightily peeved and disappointed, but 'twas something very different sliding round now behind his look, Bucky saw. 'Twas pleasure. Yes, Bucky could see the shape of it now.

Cam was unruffled. "I'd a' had it all an' more, but the bottom dropped out o' the fur market this winter. Likely you heard. But I'll make it up at the mill in three-four months—"

"Now, Cam, we signed this agreement in good faith. The same kind of papers I've used with buyers for 15 years. It says right here you acknowledge the debt in full and in case of failure to pay by the given date you surrender all right and title remaining in said land—"

"No call to read it all out," Cam said. "I know what it says. No call for us to stand here jowerin' either. Talks

remained hard, watching from the fat face like the eyes of Jeth Mellott's old boar hog.

"Now, Calloway," Shattuck sputtered, as if launching a complaint, "I want only what's mine, not a penny more nor less, you know that. I don't aim to be hard."

"Course you don't," Cam was meek as Moses. "You're only livin' up to the law's letter, Shattuck, an' you got a hog-tight agreement there to back you up. Trappin' a man an' skinnin' him is just a part of the land-office game—"

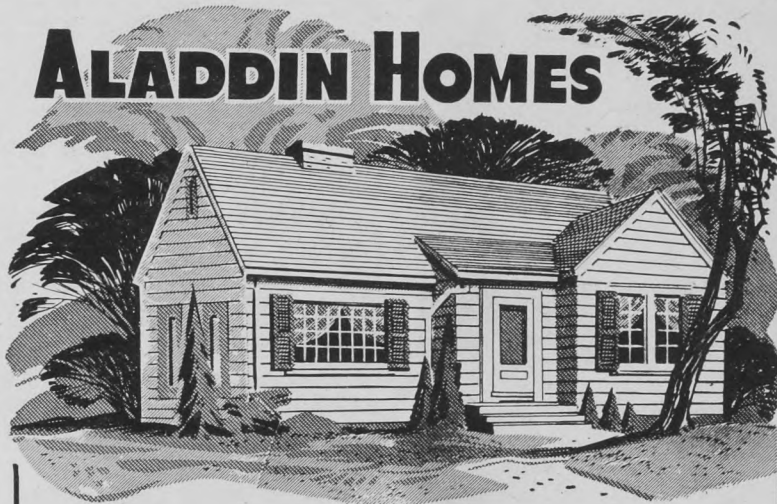
"You've had your chance and a month's grace on top of that. Now the law'll have to take its course." Shattuck pocketed his agreement. His real feelings were coming out now on his face, the mouth still ropy, but with a hard down droop to its looseness. Satisfaction in the porcine eye.

It was Cam's turn for a drilling look. It wasn't the sort Shattuck used. Just a quiet gaze of studious contemplation, behind it a glint of humor. His lean, bronzed, contained face made the other squirm somehow, like an accusation he couldn't answer.

"Well—something else, Calloway?" Shattuck paused on the point of turning away.

"Was just wonderin'," Cam mused, "what 'tis gets into a feller like you when he sees a few dollars in the offing. Did I know that, I'd purely

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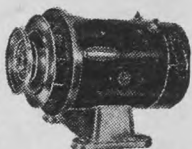
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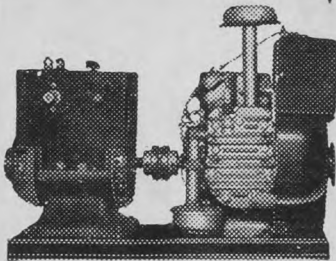
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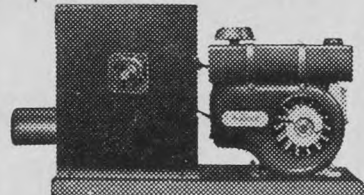
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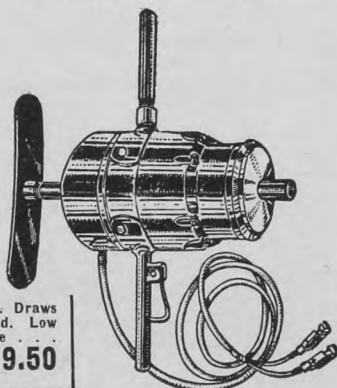
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

our furs an' the whole sorry mess. One bright thing, we got our fur money now, 'stead o' Shattuck. It'll give us the run o' our teeth till we're squared away in the new place an' that's somethin'. I an' you'll have to pitch in an' build us a new cabin—"

"Shuh, we can put up a better one than this. An' out there's where the geese stop, Pa."

**B**UCKY took this low moment to tell Cam for the first time about Alf Simes' interest in the wild-geese sanctuary and how he'd promised in a way to help. Cam's face actually did light up for a few moments at mention of Alf's name.

"Oh, I've a bonny plan or two to work out in them marshes, son," he said. "Now I want you should go over an' ask for the loan of Jeth Mellott's horse an' wagon for tomorrow, so's we can move our gear. Meanwhiles I'll have it all out with your Ma. Figger I'd best do that alone."

Bucky watched as his father moved up toward the house. Cam looked frail somehow, and slack-shouldered.

Bucky's heart was heavy as he took the woods road toward the Mellotts'. But birds were in song all through the woods, the sun and wind were soft, and spring was a yeast in his veins in spite of all. It wouldn't be so bad out there by the marshes. And his long-held plan about the geese could now work out. Of course, Ma'd be fit to take a 'plexy, but she'd get over it in time. At 16 you couldn't stay sad on such a day, a day so soft and idle and beautiful it fair addled your blood.

Soon he was whistling as he walked along.

**N**OW the woods had closed in on the Calloways for fair. Their new cabin going up at the edge of the marshland was five miles from Swiftwater, so that the townfolk saw even less of them these days. But the town laughed and had its say about it all. Old fiddle-footed "Never - Stay - Put" had moved on again, lost all but his shirt this time, 'twas said, way he had so many times before. A general snort was heard when it was learned what land Cam had filed on.

"Why, that marsh land's pretty much nothing even as a timber claim."

It was a stiff spring for the Calloways on more than one count, living in a crude bark shelter while their cabin was raised, cooking over campfires.

"Mis' Calloway an' that gal young'un of hers out there too, fancy that!" the gossip went round.

As if it wasn't strife enough just to live, there was strife now between Cam and his wife, cropping out, in harsh arguments and bitter accusing silences, in wrangling over the smallest things. Cam had chosen well the place for the new cabin and was starting to clear away when Ma came out of the lean-to stormy mad, having picked out an entirely different spot the night before. A house was summat of a woman's concern, at least she hoped so, Ma proclaimed, her eyes glinting dangerously at her man, and she marked out just where she wanted it built, and how. There was more than one reason why it would be best where Cam had chosen, but he gave in.

It was that way with all that came up. Bucky could see a measure of right on both sides and he was torn between the two, miserable that dispute should darken the brightness of these days of

exciting new venture. But as time went on his condonation passed to Cam. Ma had gone wilful-blind. She flared up like a priming pan at any who contraried her.

"We drove our ducks to a bad market, comin' to this buried place," she'd said at the outset and let the stigma lay.

Once Bucky had seen her crying, holding her fisher cape in her lap. Only once had she worn it in to town in all the winter months. He pitied her. He pitied them both. Ma had practically given over talk and her prolonged silence was like a condemnation. It lay upon Cam like a blight, dulling hope and heart for new things. Bucky worried. It was times like this that filled Cam with his restless migratory urge.

There was a deadening near their cabin site, and here Cam and Bucky set to cutting logs. They chose only sapless, seasoned trees that would not warp, darkened to gold-brown by the weather and showing the intricate patterns the bark worms had made on their smooth surfaces. It was heavy work felling them and harder still moving the felled logs to their clearing, with the aid of skids and a rough, weather-grey stone-boat. Less patient men would have given it up as hopeless.

On the third morning, as they labored with sweat in their eyes, their sight gone blurry, a wagon came rolling out from the edge of the trees.

"Mornin', Cam—mornin', Bucky." It was big Jeth Mellott who sat on the wagon seat. Jeth flung the reins to the ground and the two men dropped overside.

"Foundation most laid, I see," Jeth yelled in his foghorn voice, which always sounded as if he were hailing a neighbor in the next forty. "Thought ye might like the loan of the team, Cam, for a day or two."



"I'm counting the minutes and hours until you're mine!"

**C**AM was nigh dumbfounded with gratitude and couldn't word his thanks, for he'd had no idea how they were to haul in and hoist the great ridge log alone, nor the longer logs that were to run the length of the cabin.

Before Jeth's team was hitched to the first log another wagon came creaking up—Luke Callant's, Luke on the seat, with young Will Nagle beside him and Mrs. Callant on the back seat holding a big basket. Word of the Calloways' house raising had sped round like a fire in dry grass, it seemed, though it had been neither Cam nor Bucky who spread it. 'Twas all Jeth Mellott's doing, Bucky guessed.

"Oh, there's nothin' like a good log rollin' for gatherin' folk together," Jeth roared. "Look at that. There's big Luke and his woman. Been touchy with me as a mule in fly time for a



year past, Luke has, ever since I shot a buck he'd been trailin'. But he'll be jokin' and pawin' my shoulder 'fore noon. Light, hitch, an' come right in," he bellowed to the approaching wagon.

Soon there was the ring of six axes instead of two, interspersed with the thunderous crash of falling trees. Before the third tree was down little Ira Eddy had bobbed out of the thickets carrying another axe. Hard behind him came Wiley Meeks. All of them Cam's special friends. Bucky's heart swelled.

By mid-day it was a real old-time log rolling. Three teams were snaking in the big logs. Four big flat boulders had been dragged in, one for each corner of the house, to make all doubly solid. Cam, wielding an adze, had no sooner finished flattening the sides of a new cut log than it was seized and notched and heaved into place in the rising wall by half a dozen waiting hands. A cross-cut saw growled and snarled, cutting out the logs where the doors and windows were to be. Old Sounder went lolloping like a daft one from group to group of workers, and old Scissorbill, in his cage on a pine bough, went hoarse from hawing.

Baskets of food, enough to feed a logging crew, had been brought along in the wagons and with Mrs. Callant to talk to and help lay it out, Ma was drawn out of her sulling. She even came out with some new ideas for altering the cabin a mite. With just a few changes, she said, half the cabin could be two-storied, so that Bucky could sleep up under the eaves as he'd always liked. And two small windows should be cut at once, just above where the stove would be, so she could see what was toward as she cooked.

"Yes, you'd best make your stand flat-footed if you're to get what you want," Mrs. Callant told her, "before the men build it all past any changing."

Cam, delighted at any show of interest after Ma's siege of silence, carried out the new ideas at once. Two smooth peeled uprights supporting a notched cross-log soon marked off the half loft and an hour later it was already ceiled with straight young pine poles.

AT the mid-day feast round the campfire there were jokes and all manner of tall-tale telling.

"Step up to once, you boys. I'll wait. The old come first, you know," yelled Jeth Mellott.

"Pshaw! Looks before age! Wiley, you lead out."

"Since you ain't got 'em, you need an extry bait o' food, Ira. Haw, haw, haw."

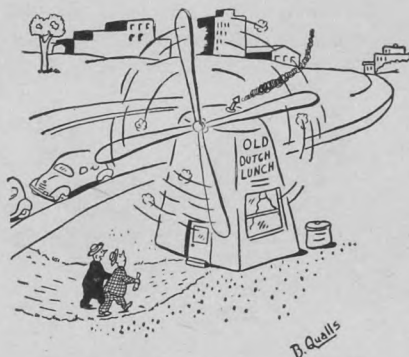
Ma brought forth part of a leg of venison and some of her famous biscuits and wild-gooseberry jam. The men ate till it seemed a wonder they could tote their vittles. Big Luke Callant, sinking away his third plateful of deermeat, exclaimed:

"Grandpa's toenail sure slipped an' tore the sheet again, Mis' Calloway! Like I always say, you got 'em all stopped fer cookin'-up an' down the river—money, marbles, or chalk!"

Ma made as if it were nothing, smoothing down her dress in front, the way she did when she was pleased, but she was a different woman the rest of the day.

This was a time when the men would have relished a bottle of something, but there was not a sniff of liquor here, nor even mention of it, in quiet deference to Cam, whose weakness was known to all. Bucky was detailed to help Ma and Mrs. Callant pass things about and press food and coffee on all. Almighty polite and unnatural he was about it, the way Ma got when townfolk happened to call.

By the time owl light came there were chips and sawdust a foot deep and the new house was good as built. A better, bigger house than the one they'd moved out of, too. It all went to show what could be done when eight good axmen set their minds on a thing. All the biggest logs were well in place, even the ridgepole and rafters



"Be careful when you enter!"

were laid, and there was scarce any heavy work left, just the roofing and clay chinking and dowelling out the door and window frames with frow and auger. 'Twas a downright miracle that had happened since morning and none of the Calloways could find words to speak of it.

CAM stood beside Ma saying thank you to the company as they made ready to leave, exactly as such things had been done back in pioneer days, both of them smiling at everyone and each other.

"Bosh an' moonshine! 'Twant nothing," Jeth Mellott bellowed. "Why, we'd all ought to thank you folks for givin' us such a get-together."

"That's a fact, Cam. Not even a good marryin' or a buryin' could a' touched this. Ain't had me such a time since the hogs et my brother-in-law," whickered Wiley Meeks. He gave Cam a whack on the back, whooping louder than any at his own joke.

A half moon was sailing up above the pinetops like a yellow boat before the workers, with much shouting and joshing back and forth, piled into the three wagons and filed away down the winding woods road. Bucky stood looking after them; a flush burned in his cheeks. It seemed to have gone to his head a bit, the unexpected friendliness of all these folks in the face of the town's long-held disparagement.

Suddenly he ran forward to the edge of the clearing and called:

"We ain't no ways thanked you yet for all you done, but we're like to find a way, come fur season. Just you wait!"

His voice rang through the woods. An echo replied, dwindling, hollow, far off among the hackmatacks. A hail from the wagons told they'd heard.

He turned back abashed, avoiding the firelight, and vaguely heard Cam's voice:

"You done right, son, you spoke from the heart."

He walked on into the darkness of the wood where the poor-wills called, heading for the lake. He'd never been in such a blissful pother; he felt he'd never sleep again, for this had been an epic day in the Calloway family history. 'Twas only what all days ought to be like, though, Bucky thought. Oh, did there anywhere exist the immense event, the great surprise of a single day that could wholly satisfy his young, vital impatience? He walked on and on through the fragrant dark, watching the dance of fireflies in the woods, humming weird tunes into the breeze.

An hour later he found himself rounding home through the townward end of Cam's old timber claim, following a winding wood road. He halted presently with an actual start at a turn in the road. Ahead of him was a great gap in the woods where no gap had been before, wide and white and spectral-looking in the pale wash of moonlight. It was a fresh cutting of hundreds of prime trees. Trimmed logs lay piled and ready for hauling beside the road, a big truck-trailer standing there too with a sign on it: Shattuck & Turner Lumber Company. So that was the cute of Shattuck's play that day at the cabin while Fense Turner waited in the car. Already the two were fattening off the land Cam had lost.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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# The Country Boy and Girl

## The Perky Pup

by MARY E. GRANNAN

SANDY was the perkier little pup that ever wagged a perky tail. He was not a bad little pup, as pups go, but he had one bad habit. Sandy chewed toys.

It all began the day that Peggy got the beautiful toy clown from her Aunt Lillian. The clown came in the mail in a box. Peggy ran to the door, Sandy with her, and when she received the big box from the mail man, she danced about in glee. Sandy hopped about in glee, and barked, too.

Peggy's mother undid the cord that tied the box, and Peggy's mother lifted the funny gay clown out of its folds of tissue paper.

"Peggy," said the little girl's mother, "he's lovely. We'll put him here on the footstool, so that we can have a look at him."

The funny clown, dressed in all colors of the rainbow, stared with his button eyes at Sandy, the perky pup. Sandy stared right back. Then all of a sudden Sandy wanted to chew the merry fellow. Sandy gave one sharp bark and one swift jump. He had the clown between his teeth, and he was

out through the open door before either Peggy or her mother could call out "STOP!"

Peggy took after the pup, but his four legs went twice as fast as Peggy's two, and by the time she caught up with him in the park, her lovely clown was chewed to ribbons. Sandy had a white whisker of cotton wool stuffing hanging from his mouth. He looked at Peggy as much as to say, "I'm pretty smart, eh?"

"No," sobbed Peggy, "you're a wicked little dog and I'm going to spank you good."

Sandy understood, and raced with all his might, in the opposite direction. Peggy went home.

"Don't cry, dear," said her mother. "I know you're disappointed, but I'll take you to the toy shop this afternoon, and we'll choose a nice new doll. Will that help matters?"

Peggy nodded. "But mum, I do wish I could have held that funny clown in my arms. He was so sweet. Just wait till that Sandy pup comes home. I'm going to give him a good piece of my mind. I wonder where he is now?"

Sandy pup was on the next street, and Sandy pup had found a doll in a

CRISP mornings greet you when you step outside on your way to school these November days. But thoughts of Christmas are in the air so here we come with ideas—gifts to make for mother and small brother or sister.

For mother you could purchase from a mail order house or a seed house some daffodil or narcissus bulbs to plant now. Use an attractive dish about three inches deep for your bulbs. Place a layer of pebbles in the bottom of your dish, then place your bulb on top of them and support it in place with other pebbles making sure to handle your bulbs carefully in order not to bruise them. Now pour in just enough water so that the nose of your bulb sticks out in the air. Leave your bulbs in any room where it is not too warm or bright and wait patiently for signs of green shoots but never poke or move the bulb to see if it has begun to grow. As the water evaporates in your bulb dish, add a little more. If you plant your bulbs before the end of November you should have a fine bloom to give mother for Christmas.

For baby brother or sister you can make a fine pull toy from a tin can. Just cut out both ends of the can and flatten the rough edges, then paint your tin a bright color. Now cut from a magazine or catalogue two colored pictures a small



child would like and paste them to the sides of the tin. Put a small stick through the tin and tie string to each end of the stick so that the tin will roll as the toy is pulled along.

*Ann Sankey*

doll carriage and had chewed the doll to ribbons. He did the same thing on the next street, and on the next, and all morning long, Peggy's phone was ringing and angry mothers were telling Peggy's mother, that it was just too bad that their little girls couldn't leave their dolls in their carriages without Sandy pup chewing them up.

Peggy's mother invited all the children to the toy shop. The old lady who sold the toys said, "Well, well, a birthday party, I'll be bound."

"No," said Peggy's mother. And she told the old lady about Sandy pup. "I just don't know what I'm going to do with him," she went on.

But the toys knew. The toys in the shop had heard every word that had been said. The grey flannel elephant winked at the velvet cat, who winked at the teddy bear, who winked at the rag doll. She in turn, winked at the tin soldier, who winked at the monkey on the stick. They knew what to do with a pup like Sandy.

That night, when the clock in the town tower struck twelve, the toys came alive. The tin soldier called sharply, "ATTENTION!"

They all listened to his plan. "The velvet cat will go to Peggy's house and meow outside the window," said the tin soldier. "A dog will chase a cat any time of the day or night. The cat will lead him here to the shop and we shall settle with the fellow. Who knows but what all those lovely dolls that left the shop this afternoon, are in ribbons now?"

The velvet cat slunk into the night, and went straight to Peggy's house. He meowed loudly and shrilly. Sandy heard, and quickly left the house and gave chase. Without even looking where he was going, he found himself in the toy shop. And then! The grey flannel elephant picked him up with his trunk and tossed him to the teddy bear, who hugged him so tightly that Sandy gasped for breath. The jack-in-the-box popped up and tossed Sandy to the tin soldier, who drew his sword and tossed Sandy on it, toward the rag doll, who mopped the floor with him and tossed him to the toy truck, which

carried him around and around, under chairs and over boxes. At last Sandy cried in fright, "Why are you doing this? I didn't do anything to you."

"Company, HALT!" cried the tin soldier. And that soldier had a heart-to-heart talk with the pup.

"I'm sorry," sobbed Sandy. "I... I just didn't think. But I'll never chew a toy again as long as I live."

He kept his promise too, but he has never told Peggy where he went the night he chased the velvet cat.

## November

*With a blowing blast  
That is chill and cold,  
November scatters  
October's gold.*

*The land is brittle,  
Stripped and worn,  
Even the sky  
Is leaden and torn.*

*Not a flaming color  
Is seen for weeks,  
Except on apple red noses  
And children's cheeks!*

—AUDREY MCKIM.

## Hollow Trees

Part III of series

by Clarence Tillenius

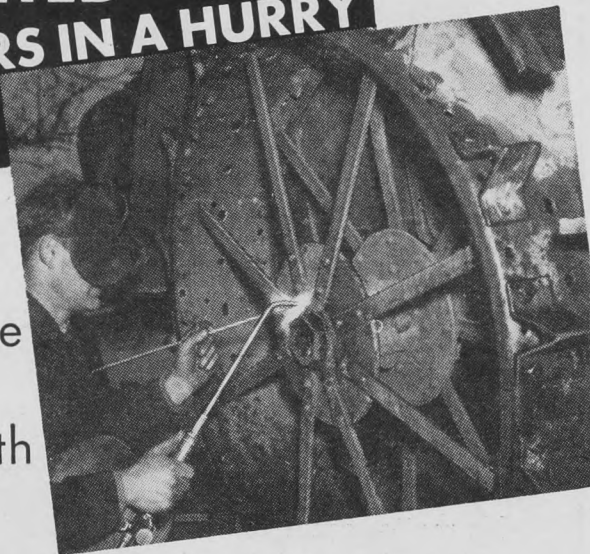
WAS there ever a country boy who could pass by a hollow stump standing in the woods without giving it a tap to see what lived inside?

In summer, these old stubs are homes for flickers, sparrowhawks, bluebirds, chipmunks—even the shy wood mice; in winter, you might find a squirrel, a weasel, a screech owl or, if a big tree, even a raccoon.

An old dead stump with broken branches and scaling bark is most interesting to paint because of its beautifully blending greys and browns. Lit by a low afternoon sun, the stub of the sunlit side is turned to gold and rusty orange and the shadow side has tints of mauve and purple grey. On a clear, cool day the sunlit side might be a light metallic grey; the shadow side would then probably be a rich,

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can make  
them  
FAST with  
a



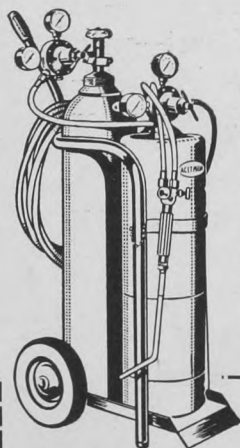
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deep brown blending with purple and grey. It is these constant changes of color which make painting out-of-doors such an absorbing adventure. Little by little you train yourself to observe and analyze the color all around you and even if you never become a great painter, you have given yourself a very precious possession—the appreciation of beauty.

in the bark will also appear closer together at the sides. But you should never go far wrong if you remember to look at what you are drawing, constantly comparing the size of one thing with another. Drawing is really mainly measuring with the eye.

One other difficulty in drawing trees: the darkest shadows are never at the extreme edges as so many be-



In the sketch above there are two things which you should mark. Many people have endless trouble with them. The first is making a tree look round. In the small sketch B you can see a post divided roughly into segments. These are all the same size yet you can see they appear smaller as they go around the sides. Perspective does this and you must bear it in mind when drawing a tree trunk—the ridges

gainers draw them. They are just within the edge. This is because there is always some light reflecting into the shadow side from behind the tree. In sketch B, if the right hand side of the post were in shadow the darkest part of shadow would not be at C but at D. Look carefully at the shadow side of the next tree you pass (looking from a few feet away) and see if this is not so.



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So simple to operate . . . such fun to use . . . a light pressure on the Rocket Launcher jet release sends a brightly colored Rocket a-flying off into space . . . straight as an arrow!

And look! You can actually aim the Rockets—shoot them as far or as near as you want!

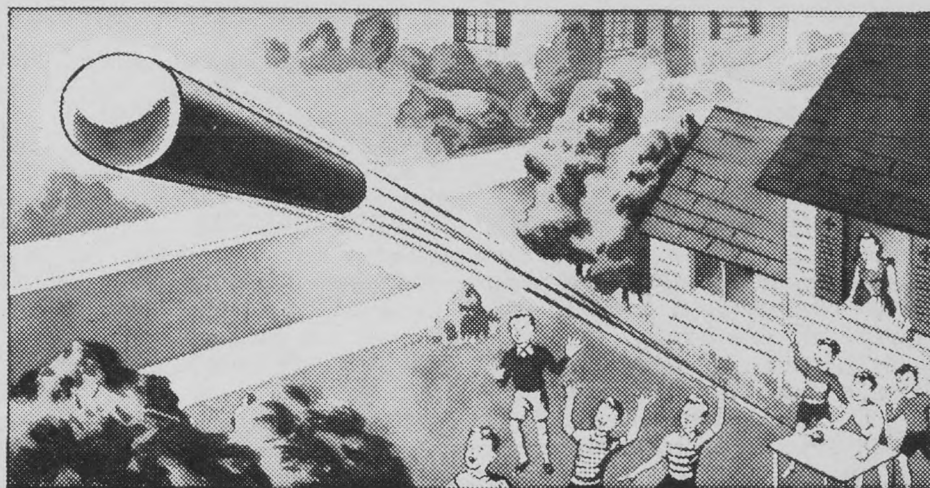
Here's what you get! A sturdy Rocket Launcher . . . three rubber-tipped Rockets . . . and full instructions for firing!

### THE FIRST REALLY SAFE ROCKET

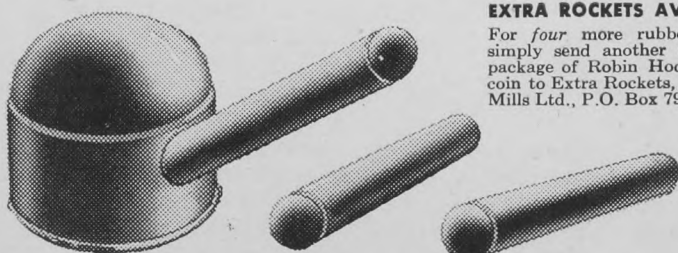
Every Super-Power Rocket is tipped with soft rubber. Won't scratch furniture . . . won't mark walls . . . and cannot hurt you or your friends!

### COUPON NOT ESSENTIAL!

Tear off any Robin Hood Oats box top . . . print your name and address on the back (or fill in coupon below) add 25¢ in coin . . . and send for your Super-Power Jet Rocket Set to Robin Hood Flour Mills Ltd., Dept. CG-2, P.O. Box 8000, Montreal, Que.



**ALL FOR ONLY 1 BOX TOP AND 25¢**



### EXTRA ROCKETS AVAILABLE

For four more rubber-tipped Rockets, simply send another box top from any package of Robin Hood Oats and 15¢ in coin to Extra Rockets, Robin Hood Flour Mills Ltd., P.O. Box 7900, Montreal, Que.



### CLIP AND MAIL TODAY!

Robin Hood Flour Mills Ltd.,  
Department CG-2,  
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Here is my box top from any package of Robin Hood Oats and 25¢ in coin. Please send my Super-Power Jet-Propelled Rocket Set to

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## THE *Country* GUIDE

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THE NOR'-WEST FARMER and FARM and HOME  
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VOL. LXIX WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER, 1950 No. 11

### Automobile Insurance

Car owners everywhere are enjoying the lively tilt between the Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office and the Wawanesa Mutual, which has accepted the gauge of a rate war with it. In April, 1948, the comparable figures of government and Wawanesa policies, according to a statement put out by that company, were \$18.80 and \$24.00 respectively. In April, 1949, the government policy was reduced to \$17.50, while the private company's went to \$22.00.

Realizing that the favorable government rate was made possible by the low loss ratio in rural areas — and Saskatchewan is mostly rural — the Wawanesa company lowered the rate on its "extension" policy to \$16.60 for rural owners, charging higher rates to car owners in Regina and Saskatoon. An announcement of that company dated October 13 posts a new rate of \$15.00 to country owners, while rates for Regina and Saskatoon are raised to \$28.50. The provincial government's rates remain at \$17.50 for city and country alike.

The private company disclaims any intention of conducting a rate war, although we cannot think of any politer name for it. It declares that its new rates are self-supporting, as the loss ratio under its extension policy has been \$6.60 in rural areas and \$13.90 in the province's two largest cities. The running fire of comment from the two contestants has brought forward many technical arguments which only an actuary can appraise properly. The provincial office, following the lead of other public utilities which have reduced charges and improved, or at least maintained service, seems to content itself so far with saying that nobody thought of these changes beneficial to the policyholder until it participated in the business. The private company retorts that it is not the government which deserves credit, but the many rural policyholders whose excessive contributions have helped to carry the losses paid to city owners. The car owner who is getting the benefit of this kind of competition, or expects, in other areas, to have it extended to him, is enjoying the argument hugely, and wonders what the next development will be.

### Imperialists?

Mr. Vyshinsky's speeches at Lake Success in September doubtless served his own dark purposes. He does not, however, convince impartial students in the free nations who have access to factual news and enjoy the privilege of unrestricted discussion. With incredible impudence he accuses the United States of expansionist aims, and labors unceasingly to create a picture of the democratic nations as peoples with militaristic and imperialist tendencies.

The Soviet spokesman knows, of course, that the facts completely belie him. The western nations which had colonial empires in Asia are giving their subject people political independence at an unprecedented rate. From Britain's former Empire have been carved India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma in the space of less than five years. President Truman's unequivocal disavowal of any territorial aims in Korea, the American record in the Philippines, and General MacArthur's recommendations for an early cessation of Japanese occupation clear the record so far as that country is concerned.

The Russian performance in Asia since VJ Day affords a damaging contrast. The Soviet Union has virtually annexed Outer and Inner Mongolia. It has acquired control of the Manchurian railways and is in possession of Port Arthur and Dairen, its main ports. It has obtained complete control of the extensive outlying Chinese province of Sinkiang.

During Mao Tse Tung's protracted visits to Moscow, at the end of the civil war on the Chinese mainland, it extorted terms far more humiliating and imperialistic than were ever imposed by the western nations in the palmiest days of foreign concessions. Lastly, there is the Korean episode which would have left Russia the beneficiary if it had not backfired.

With this record before him Mr. Vyshinsky's consummate gall leaves us without adequate words. From his own verbal tussles in the United Nations he knows that the men confronting him are not fools and will not accept his mendacious accounts of events in Asia. There can be but one purpose in such persistent and unscrupulous misrepresentation. It is to unify the people of Asia behind his government. He is fully aware that they have come to hate the word "imperialism" more than any other in their lexicon, and they will lean toward the nation which cries loudest against it. Verily we have much to learn from Mr. Vyshinsky about propaganda.

### Liquor Advertising

Testifying before the Manitoba legislature's liquor control committee, certain publications printed in Winnipeg pleaded to end the ban against liquor advertising. Spokesman for one publication declared that it discriminated against publishers operating within the province because it cut them off from sources of revenue open to competitors whose printing plants were in provinces which took a more lenient view.

The Guide is not engaged in any crusade for or against, but it suggests that the ban against liquor advertising, which exists with some modifications in every province except Quebec, has a basis in logic. Any hope for lessening the abuses attendant on the consumption of alcohol rests upon education, the effect of which is slow but certain. Educational efforts are to some extent nullified by advertising which presents liquor consumption in an attractive light. We believe that the majority of westerners, even among those who have no prohibitionist sentiments, would be reluctant to approve of a policy which might militate against the public good by weakening the force of education directed against drinking. So far as we know the lack of advertising does not handicap consumers of liquor. They seem to be able to make up their minds about what brands they prefer without the prompting of another singing commercial.

### Canada's 59-Cent Dollar

When mediaeval kings got into financial difficulties, they overcame their troubles by coin clipping and other methods of debasing the currency. Present day finance ministers do not have to resort to such crude practices. By changes in fiscal policy they can allow price levels to rise, which is another way of saying that they can lessen the value of the monetary unit in circulation. The present cost-of-living index is based on prices prevailing in 1939, which is taken as 100. The August index is 168.5. Expressed in another way the dollar of today is worth about 59 cents as compared with the dollar of 1939.

The first war loan was issued in 1940 when the cost of living was very little above that of 1939. That loan is now in the course of being retired in 60-cent dollars. Something of the same sort is going on all over the western world, less notably in Britain where the cost-of-living index has been kept down to 114 by subsidies, and more so in the United States where their consumer price index stood at 172.5 in July. Small wonder that American investors are enquiring about the possibility of government loans repayable, not in the same number of money units, but at a rate that allows for changes in commodity prices, so that the investor gets back the same value that he contributes.

It is not suggested that governments deliberately encourage higher prices in order to make financing easier. Indeed they have to exert some determined efforts to keep changes from being as severe as they might be. Nevertheless governments are among the chief beneficiaries of inflation. If they can devise some form of loan repayment with an equal value

feature, any persons who are tempted to charge them with evil intent during periods of inflation would be effectively silenced.

### The International Wheat Agreement

Quite evidently there is a wide measure of misunderstanding as to the purposes and provisions of the International Wheat Agreement. Allegations have been made that inasmuch as Canada sold only 184,000,000 bushels to contracting parties in the Agreement, instead of the 205,000,000 bushels which was the quota allotted to this country, and inasmuch as United States sales are 74,000,000 below their quota of 236,000,000 bushels, there must have been a general default on the part of wheat buying countries. This conclusion, if true, would establish the conviction that the Agreement has already been broken, and that no dependence can be placed on it for the future. It is very necessary that wheat growers should know what the Agreement seeks to accomplish, and what is outside its scope. The Guide therefore offers the following as a contribution to clearer understanding, and a means of enabling readers to form their own opinion about the accuracy of observations such as the above.

It is known of course that the International Wheat Agreement allots quotas for importing and exporting countries, and fixes yearly maximum and minimum prices. But it also contemplates a considerable share of the world's trade in wheat being carried on outside the Agreement, even by those countries which are signatories.

If the wheat sold outside the Agreement rises above the fixed maximum price, exporting nations which are party to the contract are bound to deliver, on demand, amounts up to their quotas at prices no higher than the maximum. Amounts sold by exporters over their quota may be sold at any negotiated price. By this arrangement buyers are protected against steep and unforeseen price increases up to the extent of their quota.

On the other hand if wheat sold outside the Agreement falls below the fixed minimum price, importing countries are bound to accept amounts up to their quota at prices no lower than the minimum. Amounts bought by the importers in excess of their quota may be bought at trade prices, no matter how low. By this device, exporting countries are assured of a market at a floor price for at least their quota.

When wheat prices are between the minimum and maximum, both buyers and sellers are free to trade wherever they please. Compulsion comes into force only when prices rise above or fall below the fixed points. When wheat outside the Agreement is being traded at prices above the fixed maximum, importing nations can demand delivery of their quota at the fixed price, but they are not bound to accept delivery of their full quota if they can trade elsewhere on terms more to their liking, as for instance British purchases in Australia and Argentina at prices above the maximum, but which can be paid for in sterling.

If wheat prices had been below the minimum, Canada could have demanded under the Agreement that importers take her allotted quota at the floor price, but on the other hand she would not have been obliged to sell to her partners in the contract at that price if she could negotiate other sales more attractive to her. She could, in other words, accept the protection offered by the Agreement, but would not be bound to do so. The Agreement does not guarantee Canada, or any other exporter the sale of a single bushel of wheat unless and until the price falls below the fixed minimum. It provides no useful guarantee to producers when prices are high, nor to consumers when prices are low, nor was it intended that it should do so.

In the conferences which led up to the Agreement, the ground shifted from an initial suggestion of fixed quantities sold at a rigid price—a suggestion which was distasteful to the Canadian delegates—to a much looser arrangement which provided for a fairly wide range within which free trading could be carried out; an arrangement under which contractual obligations came into play only in times of severe price changes. This was the measure of stability sought and achieved by the International Wheat Agreement.



# Fertilizer Spread from Airplanes

Low flying aircraft now bomb pastures with commercial fertilizer

by D. A. B. MARSHALL

THE first full scale aerial top dressing of marginal and hill land in the United Kingdom was held at Plynlimon, Wales, on August 31.

A farm was selected which, while reasonably accessible to motor cars, possessed pasture lands on which the distribution of fertilizer by normal methods was impractical.

Plynlimon, a mountain of some five or six peaks, rises to 2,468 feet above sea level and its slopes provide the source of the River Wye. Hill sheep graze to its summits, which are not unlike the Alberta foothills in contour, but are more lush with grass and, as one Welshman phrased it, "present a kindly appearance." The rainfall averages about 75 inches per year and the carrying capacity of the roughest of the hilltops is about one sheep to eight acres, contrasted with eight sheep per acre in the Eastern counties.

Top dressing from the air is presently being extensively carried out in New Zealand with the assistance of the R.N.Z.A.F. As a result of their pioneer efforts and experiments there are now several private companies operating small planes for contract work. This development, as a whole, interested the Bristol Aeroplane Company and led to the demonstration at Plynlimon which was organized with the assistance and encouragement of "The Farmers' Weekly" and the blessing of the National Farmers' Union.

The materials dropped were a granular compound fertilizer made up of seven per cent nitrogen, seven per cent phosphoric acid and 10.5 per cent potash, nitro-chalk in its normal form and half-inch chips of burnt lime, 88 per cent CaO.

THE place chosen was selected as being illustrative of the type of land needing top dressing but was not perhaps as inaccessible as would be the case under actual working conditions. It was necessary to have a site which could be reached by the observers. It was primarily a demonstration of the physical possibility of fertilizing by the use of a large airplane land which it would not be feasible or even possible to treat from the ground and which would be beyond the range of a fully loaded small plane.

The aircraft used was a Bristol freighter equipped with three especially constructed hoppers each capable of holding two tons. These bins are equipped with a simple release mechanism and the rate of distribution can be easily controlled. The aircraft was loaded at the Filton Airport, Bristol, by means of a portable bin which, slung on a light crane, could be held over the top of the aircraft. This meant that the turn-around at the airport, filling and mechanical check could be done very quickly. The distance from Bristol was 85 miles but in local operations it would be desirable to base such craft within 25 miles of the operating area.

Over 300 people attended the demonstration on the first day, which began with a flight at 10:30 in the morning. Phosphate was dropped on 50 acres at an average coverage of 224 pounds per acre in two parallel sweeps at a height of about 600 feet and reasonable coverage was achieved.

The swaths were not precisely overlapped but that this can be done had been shown by previous experiments on the runways at Bristol Airport. The difficult wind conditions between the hills prevents definite precision but reasonable accuracy may be achieved. The swaths, about 1,000 yards long, were about 250 yards in width. Estimates made by observers from the University College of Wales showed an acreage density varying from 300 pounds at the centers to 25 at the edges.

When it is pasture that is being treated precision is not as necessary as if it were a small plowed area.

At 12:30 superphosphate was dropped on another area at a rate of 450 pounds per acre, this time with remarkable success. It was laid down almost precisely within the defined limits and an adequate average cover was given.

In the afternoon lime was dropped on a third area at the rate of 1½ tons per acre and later nitro-chalk at a rate of 225 per acre was dropped on two further sections, three tons on each. The operator had had no previous experience with either of these products and therefore had to estimate their velocity and spread. The dropped lime chips were rather off line. The second day's drop on the same area was, however, accurate.

The aircraft is controlled from the ground by radio and it is the ground operator who gives the release and shut-off orders. The minimum length of swath which can be laid is 800 yards and a machine the size of the Bristol freighter can dress to a length of three miles. A six-ton load can be dropped in eight seconds.

The only available estimates of costs are those drawn up by the Bristol Aeroplane Company. At a minimum of 1,500 flying hours per year, i.e., about 200 operational days, operating costs translated into Canadian equivalents, would be between \$120 and \$130 per flying hour. At 45 minutes per flight, including reloading and checking, and a density of 225 pounds per acre, one aircraft could top dress 60 acres per flight or 730 acres per day; in total a reasonable minimum of 180,000 acres per year. Costs of distribution at \$120 per hour would be \$1.50 per acre.

Commenting on the results of the demonstration, for which they were in part responsible, "The Farmers' Weekly" stated that "for 100 years and more thousands of cattle and sheep have been leaving our hills every year, and in doing so have drained them of their fertility. It is a form of erosion less obvious but none the less real than the same storms we hear of in other parts of the world. . . . We have at least 4,000,000 acres of hill and marginal land needing lime and phosphate. Much of it till last week seemed beyond reach by ordinary methods of fertilizer distribution. Last week showed that they are in fact within our reach if we have the will to set about it. If we add the hundreds of thousands of acres of downland and marshes which could be similarly treated to improve their grazing we begin to get some idea of the significance of last week's trial."

## Cherry Snow Cake

FROSTY AND FESTIVE



as only you  
and MAGIC  
can make it!

● Wait till the folks hear YOU made it—this melty-rich delight, topped with satiny frosting, studded with plump cherries! "Make another, soon," they'll plead. And why not? It's so easy to make with Magic, and so economical.

Baking with Magic costs less . . . and Magic Baking Powder safeguards the fine ingredients you select. Magic ensures delicate flavor, perfect texture. Yes, Magic does all this, for less than 1¢ per average baking. Ask your grocer for Magic Baking Powder—keep it always on hand.

### CHERRY SNOW CAKE

½ cup shortening	¼ teaspoon baking soda	⅔ cup seedless raisins
1 cup sugar	¾ teaspoon salt	⅔ cup chopped pitted dates
2 eggs	½ teaspoon cloves	Snow Frosting
2 cups sifted flour	1 teaspoon cinnamon	Maraschino cherries
2 teaspoons Magic Baking Powder	1 cup strained thick applesauce	Citron

Cream together shortening and sugar. Add eggs; beat well. Sift dry ingredients together. Add alternately with applesauce to creamed mixture. Add raisins and dates. Bake in 9" greased tube pan in 350° oven, 1 hour. Let stand until cold. Remove cake from pan. Spread frosting on top and side of cake. Decorate with cherries and citron.

**SNOW FROSTING:** Cream 2 tablespoons butter. Sift 2½ cups confectioner's sugar; gradually add, creaming constantly. Add about 3 tablespoons milk to make mixture right consistency for spreading. Add a few grains of salt and ¼ teaspoon vanilla extract.

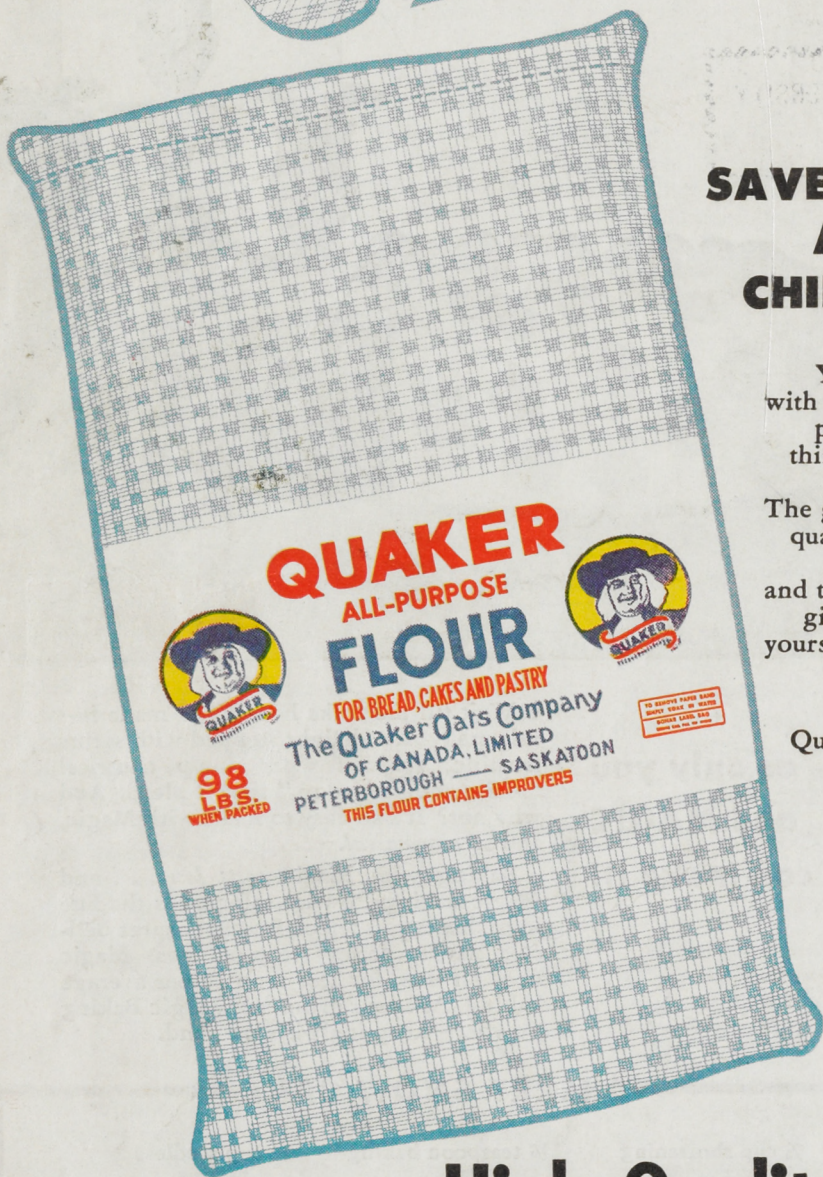




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